The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. MONDAY, JULY 25, 1881. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TURF.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT

TROTTING MEETING!

AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK

TO-DAY,

MONDAY, JULY 25.

PROGRAMME.

The Unfinished 2:30 Race,
The 2:25 Class,
The 2:40 Class, and the
Great Free-for-All Race,
AND
"Little Brown Jug"
AGAINST 2:12 1-4,
With a Running Mate to Sulkey.

Races commence at 1 p. m. Madison-st. cars to the Track Gate.

ON TUESDAY, July 24,

2:21 Class, 2:19 Class, and the Great 4-Year Olds.

EDUCATIONAL.

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The new term begins September 1, 1881. Its Preparatory Department the best School for boys. For terms address DR. STEVENS PARKER, Racine College, Racine, Wis.

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Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 14. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English; degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron, at No. 69 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest. Col. Hyatt, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, will be at the Palmer House in Chicago on Saturday and Monday, Aug. 6 and 8, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and will be happy to see patrons of Academy and others on official business.

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Prepares pupils of both sexes for the best Colleges and Scientific School, or for business. Pupils have a well established reputation for high scholarship and manly conduct in Yale College. Special care out of school, in good homes, and boarding-houses. WM. HUTCHISON, Principal.

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For Boarding and Day Scholars. 13th year begins Thursday, Sept. 15th. Instruction in the Kindergarten by the Misses Howe.

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The 29th year re-opens Sept. 5. Parents wishing to place their sons in a very pleasant Home School are cordially invited to visit us, or to send for circulars to the Principal, REV. R. K. TODD, A. M., Woodstock, Ill.

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ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., NOW OPEN.
Send two three-cent stamps for Guide Book. O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.

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Gold PICTURE FRAMES
It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. McELWAIN, Manufacturer, [illegible] Wabash-av.

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That it was wise to consider whether you were getting the best for your money? Blackwell's Durham Cigarettes are claimed to be the *best* and *purest* made. If the claim is true, of course you want them. The judge of whether the claim is true or false is yourself. Try them carefully, and decide wisely.

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No drugs in Blackwell's Durham Cigarettes. Not only that, but they contain the best and purest tobacco. Isn't that a good reason for trying them?

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For a healthy and pleasant smoke, try Blackwell's Durham Cigarettes. They are pure, contain no drugs, and are covered with the genuine imported rice-paper. Ask your dealer for them.

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Apollinaris

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"*Its purity offers the best security against the dangers which in rural districts, as in towns and cities, are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters there.*" London Medical Record.

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PARSONS & GOODFELLOW.
BUGGIES For the trade. Only COMPLETE lines of Business and Pleasure Vehicles manufactured in the United States. Farmers' Spring Wagons. Quality the best. Catalogue, prices, and terms sent on application.
OSHKOSH, WIS.

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15 Per Ct. Discount
On all Garments ordered of us during July, 1881.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Spring Wagons and Ambulance Wagons for the U. S. Army.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16, 1881.
Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the office of each, the Depot Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until 12 m. at Fort Leavenworth, 12:36 p. m. at Jeffersonville, and 1:17 p. m. at this office, on Aug. 16, 1881, at which times and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing thirty-six (36) spring wagons (Dougherty pattern), and twenty-five (25) ambulance wagons (army pattern), complete, delivery to be made at either Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth depots. Bidders will state at which of the depots named, and in what quantities they will make deliveries, and how soon they will commence and complete delivery of entire lot bid for.
Proposals will be received for a less number than herein mentioned. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.
Blank proposals, specifications, instructions to bidders, and information of amount of bond to accompany proposals, as well as any further information, will be furnished by either of the Depot Quartermasters be mentioned, on application. Proposals should be addressed to either the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, or Fort Leavenworth, and be indorsed "Proposals for Spring Wagons" (or Ambulance Wagons, or both as the case may be).
D. H. RUCKER,
A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company will be held at Room 21, No. 94 La Salle-st., Chicago, Illinois, on the 18th day of August, 1881, for the purpose of electing four Directors in place of C. B. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, John B. Carson, and Russell Sage, whose terms of office expire on that day.
By order of the Board of Directors this July 15, 1881.
WM. DOWD, President.
JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

THE WOUNDED CHIEF.

The Day Opens with Anxiety and Fear on All Sides.

It Ends with Joy and Hope Illumining Every Countenance.

The Stricken Man Experiences Another Chill About Midnight Saturday.

Dr. Agnew Performs a Successful Surgical Operation on the Patient.

An Incision Through the Back Penetrates a Pus Cavity.

A Free Discharge Followed, and Continued All Day Long.

Latest Reports of a More Encouraging Nature than Any Heretofore Made.

OFFICIAL.

10 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—10 a. m.—The President was more restless than usual during the night, and had another rigor just before midnight. This morning at 8:15 his pulse was 98, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. A consultation was then held with Dr. Hamilton, of New York, and Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, after which a counter-opening was made through the integument of the back, about three inches below the wound, which it is hoped will facilitate the draining of pus and increase the chances of recovery. The President bore the operation well. His pulse is now 112.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN.

7 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—7 p. m.—The President has been much relieved by the operation of this morning, and the pus has been discharging satisfactorily through the new opening. At noon his pulse was 118, temperature 99.8 respiration 24. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 99.2, respiration 23.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYBURN.

THE RECORD.

10:30 A. M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24—10:30 a. m.—Dr. Agnew has just performed a successful operation on the President. He made an incision for a pus cavity which he last night determined had formed. The surgeon's judgment was so unerring that the cavity was reached at the first incision, and a free discharge of pus followed. This slight abscess was not in the track of the wound, but had been formed by fragments of the splintered rib. The operation was performed without chloroform or ether, but the wounded parts were subsequently etherized. The operation has been entirely successful, and the temperature is now normal. The danger from this abscess has passed.

11:15 A. M.

An official bulletin just issued says the President was more restless during the night. He had another chill before midnight. At 8:15 a. m. his pulse was 98, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. A counter-opening was made through the back, three inches below the wound, which is hoped will increase the chances of recovery. The President bore the operation well. His pulse now is 112.

10:30 P. M.

Secretary Blaine and Postmaster-General James just left the Mansion for the night. They said the President continued to rest comfortably, and that his condition was as favorable as it possibly could be, considering the recent complication. Secretary Blaine remarked that the President was doing as well as they dared hope he should be.

11:30 P. M.

The attending surgeons report at this hour that the President is resting quietly, and, although they have not thought it best to disturb him by taking his pulse and temperature, they believe he is free from fever. There are no indications of a recurrence of rigor.

12:30 A. M. MONDAY.

At this hour the President is believed to be resting quietly. There is no one accessible, and there is nothing occurring within earshot of the sick-room door to indicate that the President's symptoms have in any way changed for the worse.

1:30 A. M. MONDAY.

The President is resting quietly. The attending physicians are dozing, and the members of the household, excepting the watchers in the sick-room, are asleep.

2:30 A. M. MONDAY.

There is no stir in the President's room, and the doctors are still dozing. The President is seemingly sleeping well.

AN ANXIOUS DAY.

THE BULLETINS EAGERLY SCANNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—To-day has been another anxious day,—a day of waiting, of mingled hope and fear. The citizens, as day broke this morning, anxiously looked at the public buildings to see whether or not the flags were at half-mast. They bought the papers eagerly, and turned to see the latest bulletins of the morning, which said that up to 3 o'clock a. m. the President had been sleeping comfortably, and that none of the unfavorable indications of yesterday had returned. This information gave relief, although it was subsequently proved to have been false. What purpose there may be in official or semi-official information of this sort does not appear, but it is certain that, while bulletins authorized to be issued from the White House as late as 3 o'clock this morning said that the President was doing well, the fact—as shown by an official bulletin later in the day—was that about midnight

THE PRESIDENT HAD HAD ANOTHER CHILL.

This, however, was not learned to-day until nearly noon, so jealously are the secrets of the sick-chamber guarded. But Washington breathed more easily to know that the President was still alive, and to hear that no unfavorable indications had returned, even though the report was false. There has been the gravest apprehension here that the symptoms of yesterday indicated the preliminary stages of blood-poisoning, and that apprehension is not yet fully relieved, although the surgeons say that there are no signs whatever of pyæmia. The chill of last night was the fourth with which the President has been attacked. It passed away, however, without immediate serious consequences, and it was not even deemed necessary to summon the attending physicians, who were sleeping in the ante-room. The chill was marked, though slight, and continued for from fifteen to twenty minutes.

THE SIX PHYSICIANS,

the four attending surgeons, and Dr. Agnew and Dr. Hamilton were in attendance at the White House this morning soon after daybreak. Some members of the Cabinet were also there at that early hour, as they were in the first days of the injury, and some other friends and privileged individuals whose faces have grown familiar to the doorkeepers in the last three weeks, with tireless journalists. All faces wore a grave and anxious look, and it was evident that it was thought a most serious crisis was at hand. The doctors were in consultation for nearly two hours with closed doors. Not a whisper in that time came from the sick chamber or the consultation room. Meanwhile the Cabinet officers and those nearest the President were sitting in the library and in the Council Chamber as much in ignorance of the nature of

THE MEDICAL CONSULTATION

as any one, and anxiety and impatience were written on their faces. Occasionally a Cabinet officer would come out in the ante-room to send a message to some anxious friend or to hold a conference with some one in attendance, but none of them could give more than a general and vague answer to the searching questions addressed to them by eager groups in waiting. Suddenly Gov. Sheldon, of New Mexico, who arrived here a few days ago, having left New Mexico in the expectation of not reaching Washington to see his lifetime friend, the President, alive again, came out of the private room with a smiling face. He was hailed as the harbinger of a new hope.

"What is the news?" he was asked. He answered: "Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in

LOCATING THE PUS CAVITY

near the course of the ball, rather more than two inches below the skin and about three inches from the opening of the wound. He has successfully made an incision, opening the cavity, and has drawn out a large quantity of pus. Moreover, the appearance of this matter did not indicate the appearance of blood poisoning."

Gen. Sheldon also said that the patient had borne the operation with fortitude and with no symptoms of greatly increased febrile excitement. No anæsthetic was used except that Dr. Agnew moistened the spot where he made the incision with ether spray in order to deaden the sensibilities of the nerves. Gov. Sheldon was followed by others, members of the Cabinet, who had the same cheering story to tell, and the little crowd in the private secretary's room could hardly refrain from cheering, so sudden and gratifying had been the change.

THE OPERATION.

HOW IT WAS PERFORMED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—It seems that last night Dr. Agnew had decided for himself, from his conference with the attending surgeons, that the location of the pus cavity was at the spot indicated at the first turn in the twisting found, and that the accumulation of pus in it was due to the splintering of the rib, which indeed is now known to have been badly fractured. This fact does not seem to have been discovered until after the thorough examination by Drs. Agnew and Hamilton this morning. Dr. Agnew, upon the meeting of the surgeons this morning, after a personal and rigorous examination of the patient, announced his conclusions, and stated what he proposed to do. The word of the eminent surgeon was of course law. Preparations were immediately made to perform the operation. Instruments were ready at hand. Anesthetics were not needed, as Dr. Agnew had determined that none should be applied.

THE OPERATION

would, of course, be very painful, but, if successful, it would also be very short; and it was decided that the shock from the incision would be less injurious to the President in his very weak condition than the administration of ether or chloroform would be. This plan met the approval of all the other surgeons in attendance, and at 9 o'clock everything was in readiness for the operation. The result of the incision conclusively shows the unerring judgment of Dr. Agnew and his great skill as an operator. The effect of this counter-opening will be to create a new and better outlet for the discharge of pus. The counter-opening was made necessary by the curvature in the channel of the wound. The ball entered the back and

STRUCK THE ELEVENTH RIB,

which is badly fractured. The resistance of this rib gave the bullet a downward course, when it took another curve towards the anterior wall of the abdomen. The pus cavity had formed at the point in the main channel of the wound where it had turned downward toward the front wall of the abdomen. The cavity formed there had obstructed the discharge of pus, as the channel which was left unobstructed between the cavity and the mouth of the wound was not more than three or four inches. The outer end of the mouth of the channel of the wound where the pus is discharged is the highest part of the wound, and the pus, in order to be discharged at all, has to take an up-hill course to reach the outlet, excepting when the body is placed in an unnatural position.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE WOUND,

therefore, has been extremely difficult, for the reason that the pus is all compelled to flow upwards. Had the bullet taken an upward direction, and not injured a vital organ, there would have been less danger of an internal abscess, as the drainage would have been downwards. A few splinters from the fractured rib fell downwards directly in the track of the wound, and lodged at the first turn, some three inches below the rib, and, adhering to the walls of the bullet's channel, formed the pocket of pus which caused the alarming symptoms of yesterday. The counter-opening made by this incision not only gave the President relief, but forms a new and more direct outlet for pus from the entire length of the wound. A drainage-tube has been inserted in the incision on the lower outlet, while in the upper branch of the channel,

THE ORIGINAL MOUTH OF THE WOUND,

another drainage-pipe about two inches in length is inserted, the two drainage pipes being something in the nature of a siphon. Some of the physicians make the very discouraging statement to-night that, owing to the tortuous course of the bullet, there is great danger that additional pus cavities will form for the reason that the inner end of the bullet's channel is still lower down in the body than the new outlet which was made to-day, and for this reason, in the present condition of the wound, there is great danger of abcesses. Should one be formed further from the surface of the body than that which was opened to-day the difficulties of treating it would be greatly increased. It might be difficult to reach it. It might be a serious matter to make as deep an incision as would be necessary to open it without incurring the risk of

INJURING SOME INTERNAL ORGANS.

It is even thought that it may yet be necessary to make an opening from the front wall of the abdomen in case a similar pus cavity should form about the bullet itself. Should such a cavity form, an instant incision would be necessary to prevent the danger of blood-poisoning. An incision from the front, however, is said to be attended with less hazard than the one from the back which was made to-day. The scenes in the sick-room at the time of the operation were similar to those which generally occur under like circumstances, with the exception that neither ether nor chloroform were administered to the President, and that he bore the intensely painful operation with remarkable fortitude. He had been informed that the surgeons had decided to make the incision but a short time before they were

READY FOR OPERATIONS.

He did not have to endure the suffering which anticipation might have given him. The patient was laid upon his face, and Dr. Agnew performed the operation. The examination made early in the morning had determined the exact location of the pus cavity. All that remained to be done was to perform the operation. A small spray of ether was at hand with which to drench the surface of the new wound made by the incision in order to deaden the sensibilities of those nerves and somewhat alleviate the pain, but that trifling application of ether did not in any way tend to create unconsciousness, nor did it much alleviate the pain. The expert operator made no mistakes. The first thrust of the knife reached the spot, and the President never moved a muscle nor uttered a word of complaint, although

THE PAIN MUST HAVE BEEN INTENSE.

The knife had hardly reached the cavity when instant relief was given, and the President, with a sigh of gratitude, said, "Thank you, Doctor." There came from this cavity a very considerable discharge of pus of an extremely offensive odor, and with it two small fragments of the splintered rib. The odor of the pus, the doctors say, was to be expected from the confinement there, as the cavity had doubtless been forming for the two or three days of last week during which the temperature had been gradually rising, and the character of the pus was such that, while it showed no present indications of blood-poisoning, it also showed that, unless the cavity had been speedily emptied, blood-poisoning must inevitably have soon begun. The symptoms of yesterday were undoubtedly those of blood-poisoning, and were the preliminary indications of what would have followed had not the quick decision and

THE SKILLED KNIFE OF DR. AGNEW

averted for the present at least that terrible danger. The operation having been performed, the President was made as comfortable as possible, but he seemed very much exhausted. During the operation the pulse reached a high point, but it very speedily fell directly the relief incident to the opening of the cavity was given. Since that time until now (8 p. m.) the President has been relatively comfortable, and in a better condition than he has been at any time for thirty-six hours, but he of course is weak, and seems to have been somewhat prostrated by the shock. He can move his head from side to side, but he cannot raise it from the pillow.

PRESS ACCOUNT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The condition of the President to-day was a source of much anxiety, and, in the absence of official information later than the morning bulletin, all sorts of wild and unfounded rumors were in circulation. Since the evening bulletin, however, a more hopeful feeling has prevailed, and the excitement of the day has subsided. The attending surgeons to-night do not hesitate to say that there has been a substantial, and they believe permanent, improvement in the President's condition this afternoon. Dr. Reyburn expresses the opinion that the crisis of the disturbance caused by the formation of the pus cavity has passed, and that there is now every reason to expect an abatement if not entire disappearance of the unfavorable symptoms of the last thirty-six hours. In explaining the nature of the operation performed by Dr. Agnew this morning, and the necessity for it, Dr. Reyburn made in substance the following statement:

THE DIRECTION TAKEN BY THE BALL

after it entered the body was forward and slightly downward, until it struck one of the ribs. It was then deflected still further downward and a little to the right, so as to make an acute angle with the line of the back. In other words, when the probe was introduced into the wound to the depth of three or three and a half inches, its direction was such that the inner end was only about an inch and a half from the outside of the body at the point lower down. The examination, which was made in the presence of Drs. Agnew and Hamilton this morning, showed that a pus cavity had formed in the track of the ball, and beyond the point where it glanced from the rib, and that this cavity would be reached by a direct incision three inches below the mouth of the wound. It was decided at once to perform the operation.

NO ANESTHETICS WERE USED,

but the part to be operated upon was benumbed by a spray of ether, and a wide cut was made into the pus cavity, which was reached at a depth of little more than an inch. With the aid of a probe and pair of forceps a drainage tube, which is a small, flexible tube of rubber perforated with holes, was then introduced into the wound made by the ball, and, after being carried through the pus cavity, was brought out through the newly-made incision. One end of the tube then projected from the cut made by the surgeon's knife, and the other from the mouth of the original wound. As the pus oozed into the tube through the perforation it could escape from either end, and was repeatedly washed out with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water, which was thrown through the tube in a stream. The discharge which followed the opening of the pus cavity was entirely satisfactory to the surgeons, and was soon followed by relief to the patient.

THE DRAINAGE TUBE

has been left as it was originally placed, and will remain there for the present. If the wound discharges freely through the new opening, the tube may perhaps be withdrawn from the old one in order to allow the latter to heal. The incision made to-day is in a direct line with the deeper parts of the wound, and it is thought the pus will escape through it without the obstruction which impeded its outflow along the track of the ball, and which caused the pus cavity.

THE DOCTORS.

DR. REYBURN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—At 9 p. m. the President's condition was considered more favorable. He had been resting quietly, and had taken some nourishment without disturbing his stomach. Dr. Reyburn was quite enthusiastic,—more enthusiastic than one so conservative would be expected to be. He expressed in the secretary's office the opinion that the President would recover,—an opinion which none of the physicians for forty-eight hours have ventured publicly to express. Dr. Reyburn said that there was a connection between the channel from the mouth of the wound and the new orifice made by the counter opening; that they could pass through from one to the other a disinfecting spray; and that the discharge from the main channel of the wound was now free, clear, and healthful, without any indications of pyæmia. Mrs. Garfield, who had been intensely uneasy during yesterday, was relieved this morning when she heard of the successful result of the operation upon the President. She, with all others in the Executive Mansion (even if the physicians did not speak it above their breath), was afraid of blood-poisoning, and she did not feel easy until the pus cavity had been discharged.

DR. HAMILTON,

soon after the operation this morning, sought Mrs. Garfield, and said: "The operation has been successful. The pus cavity is discharged. We now have no fear of blood-poisoning from this cavity. We are confident that we shall be able now to keep the wound better drained, and, if it is well drained, there should be no serious alarm. You must not be apprehensive if there are more chills. We some expect them. There will be more chills if there is another gathering of pus or another cavity is formed, which may be possible, but, from the operation and the observations, we think it safe to say that the immediate cause of alarm which has existed for the last two days is removed."

DR. AGNEW

afterwards saw Mrs. Garfield and confirmed the statement that Dr. Hamilton had made to her. It has been learned that Mrs. Garfield has not been satisfied for the last few days with the diet of the President. He has been permitted, among other things, it seems, to eat frizzled beef with cream,—something which is indigestible oftentimes for strong stomachs, and it did not agree with him. She is well pleased to have Drs. Agnew and Hamilton here, and Dr. Hamilton will now remain, alternating with Dr. Agnew. The latter left for Philadelphia this evening to attend to some patients who are in a critical condition, but will make arrangements for the care of them to-morrow and return here to-morrow evening. He will then probably remain until all danger is surely passed, or it is certain that he will be no longer needed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

and other members of the Cabinet have been very earnest in their solicitations that these two eminent surgeons shall remain. One of the physicians' assistants who was present when the operation was performed said:

"Dr. Bliss discovered yesterday afternoon that a pus cavity had formed two or three inches below the point where the bullet entered the President's body. When the wound was dressed last night, Dr. Bliss, by careful manipulation and pressure, succeeded in forcing a free discharge of pus from this cavity into the track of the wound, and thus out of the body. The discovery of this cavity at once made plain the cause of the rigors which the President had experienced, and made it equally plain that

A SURGICAL OPERATION WOULD BE NECESSARY

in order to assure a free and thorough cleaning of the wound."

"Was the result of the operation as satisfactory as the surgeons hoped?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes: Dr. Agnew found the right place immediately, and soon after the incision was made the patient's symptoms became more favorable. He did not move a muscle or flinch under the operation. The cut is about an inch in depth and perhaps half as long."

"Has any morphine been administered to-day?"

"No; there has been no need of it. The President is now asleep."

This was about 1 p. m. Col. Corbin emerged from the sick-room with a countenance of mingled anxiety and hope.

"How is it now, Colonel?" asked the correspondent.

"Better than yesterday," was the reply. "We feel more hopeful. The President's fever is subsiding, and he is resting quietly. The doctors appear

MUCH LESS ANXIOUS."

This was evident, for all except one of them left the White House, and did not return for several hours, and Dr. Agnew, who had intended to wait until 10 o'clock to-night before starting for Philadelphia, changed his plans and concluded to go at 5:40, before the evening examination and consultation. As he entered a carriage to be driven to the railroad station soon after 5 o'clock this afternoon, Dr. Agnew, in response to an inquiry of Private-Secretary Brown respecting the President's condition, said that the President was doing well, and he conveyed the impression that he regarded the case as a hopeful one. After the operation this morning a drainage-tube was inserted in the incision, and when the wound was dressed this evening it was found that pus was freely discharged through the new opening. At 7 o'clock the President's pulse was 104,—an abatement of 14 since noon.

THE TEMPERATURE HAD FALLEN

from 99.8 to 99.2, and the respiration from 24 to 23. The result of the examination this evening was regarded as exceedingly satisfactory by the surgeons, and their cheerfulnes and hopefulness made an immediate and marked impression upon everybody at the White House. One of the President's attendants said: "The doctors are immensely relieved. The result of the operation has been all that they could have hoped or desired. The President has experienced no rigors to-day; he has not suffered from nausea; he has slept a good deal; he has taken a proper amount of nourishment; and his fever is abating. The wound is discharging freely, and the discharge is healthy. There is no symptom whatever of pyæmia, and the surgeons do not appear to anticipate danger from that cause. Altogether the doctors feel greatly encouraged, and I believe they feel, although they would probably not be willing to say so, that this new crisis has been successfully passed."

Dr. Reyburn declares that there are

NO SYMPTOMS WHATEVER OF PYÆMIA,

and is willing to be quoted to that effect. Dr. Reyburn also said that they are now able, owing to the incision made to-day, to cleanse the wound more thoroughly than before, and to reap greater advantages from the use of antiseptic remedies. While sitting in Private-Secretary Brown's office this evening, one of the ushers came up and said, "Mr. Brown, will you please excuse me for the rest of the night? I feel very sick and think I am going to have a chill." The man was evidently ill, and was promptly excused. Then Mr. Brown said: "That is the fourth man now excused on account of illness, all due to malaria from those flats yonder. The coachman was taken with chills to-day and is shaking now. I wish Congress would do something besides shilly-shally about those flats."

In the President's case no symptoms of malaria have developed, and the physicians hope that they may be prevented by the regular administration of quinine. But the President and his family ought not to be exposed to such a danger when it is within the power of Congress to remove it.

HOPEFUL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The President has rested well during the afternoon, dozing frequently. He was given beef-tea at intervals during the day, and took it with some relish. Dr. Agnew left for Philadelphia at 5:40 this afternoon, with the intention of returning to-morrow night, unless in the meantime the President's condition should so improve that the presence of consulting surgeons is not deemed necessary. Just before leaving Dr. Agnew said he felt hopeful about the President; that he was encouraged to believe that the operation performed this morning would be followed with good results. Dr. Hamilton remains until Dr. Agnew returns. The surgeons dressed the wound at 6 o'clock, and found

A GOOD FLOW OF PUS

discharging from the new opening made to-day. As is known, the bullet, after entering the President, struck a rib and deflected downward. Dr. Agnew, in performing the operation this morning, pushed the knife in about three inches below the wound, so that the point of the knife entered the track of the wound several inches from the mouth of the wound, and the new opening made by Agnew went below it. It is through this opening made with the knife that the flow of pus is now passing. The doctors feel very much encouraged at the President's condition to-night. He has not had a return of the chilly sensations to-day. No anasthetic was administered.

A DENIAL.

It has been stated this afternoon, and is believed, that the story has been telegraphed out of town that Dr. Hamilton, consulting surgeon from New York, expressed the opinion that the President's case is utterly hopeless. Dr. Hamilton has not made any such assertion, and authorizes an emphatic denial of the report.

THE POSSIBILITY OF OTHER PUS CAAITIES.

In reply to a question whether another pus cavity is likely to form and bring about an recurrence of the alarming symptoms of yesterday, Dr. Reyburn said: "I cannot answer positively, but, as the pus now has free egress, I do not think it probable that another cavity will form."

Being asked whether there was or had been symptoms in the President's case of pyæmia, or blood-poisoning, Dr. Reyburn said: "None whatever. Rigor of course may be a symptom of pyæmia, but it is also a symptom of various other complications, and it

DOES NOT POINT TO PYÆMIA

in the present case. The pus continues healthy, and the characteristic symptoms of pyæmia are wanting. You may say, upon my authority, that no indications of blood poisoning have been observed, and we have no reason to expect any."

In conclusion, Dr. Reyburn said the President's condition and symptoms to-night are more favorable and encouraging than at any time since the chill of yesterday morning.

DR. AGNEW IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 24.—Dr. Agnew stated to-night, upon his arrival from Washington, that the President's relapse was caused by the formation of an abscess where the rib was shattered by the bullet. The operation performed at 9 o'clock this morning, by opening an outlet for the accumulated pus, relieved the patient. He did not apprehend the formation of another pus cavity, as its free escape would be permitted by keeping the incision open. Beyond the benumbing of the parts with vapor of ether, no anesthetic was administered. The President bore the operation with his habitual fortitude, and, as he has rallied at once after it, his condition was once more regarded as hopeful.

DR. HARTIGAN

said to-night that though he had not seen the President he could say very positively that the operation had done good. He believes the obstruction in the discharge of the wound had caused all the trouble, and that the case now looked hopeful. He said the damming up of the pus would produce the symptoms that had appeared in the President's case. At the depot this evening Dr. Agnew said, in reply to questions about the President, that there were no grounds now for apprehension. He felt satisfied that the operation performed would remove all present dangers.

ENCOURAGING.

Dr. Hamilton telegraphed his wife to-night that the condition of the President was encouraging.

A TALK WITH DR. BLISS.

The Western Associated Press agent to-night called upon Dr. Bliss at his house, and had a talk with him about the President.

"What can you say now about the President, Doctor?" asked the reporter.

"I can give you some cheering news to-night," replied Dr. Bliss. "The President is doing well. When I left him a while ago, about 8 o'clock, he was sleeping and resting quietly. His pulse has gone down below 100, and his temperature was also lower than when the 7 o'clock bulletin was issued."

"Doctor, do you think he will recover?"

"All the chances are now in his favor. He is not out of danger certainly, but the immediate danger is passed."

"Are you satisfied that the collection of pus in the cavity of the wound was the cause of all the trouble?"

"There is no doubt of that. Yes, that was the sole cause of the unfavorable change in the President's condition."

"And that cause has been removed?"

"Entirely removed. When we dressed the wound to-night we found that the pus was

DISCHARGING FREELY FROM THE NEW OPENING.

It was the damming up of the pus in the track of the wound which produced the rigors and increase of fever. Now we have succeeded in removing the obstruction and the pus is flowing freely."

"Then you don't apprehend any return of the rigors?"

"No, we do not. The present condition and symptoms warrant us in believing that the President will now continue to improve as steadily as he had been doing for some days past until this obstruction of discharge from the wound caused a change."

"Doctor, has this unfavorable turn set the President back much?"

"No, not very much. It has, of course, weakened him some, but he will soon recover from that. His wound dressed easy to-night. I mean that, for moving and turning him in dressing, the wound did not distress him as it had done this morning and yesterday.

HE FELT MUCH BETTER

and did not suffer so much pain. The relief afforded by the operation of to-day was apparent in the President's condition."

"Did you put him under the influence of anesthetics?"

"No, the operation was not very painful. It was just the putting of a knife through the integument of the back. Of course, it caused some pain, but not enough to require the use of anesthetics. The operation was quickly performed."

"When was it determined upon, Doctor?"

"Well, when I examined the patient yesterday morning after the first rigor, I said an operation would be necessary. The attending surgeons agreed to this, and we decided upon a consultation. Of course, we then sent for the consulting surgeons."

"Doctor, does the President take nourishment?"

"Oh, yes, he has taken beef tea, besides milk, to-day. His stomach is in good condition. Yes, sir, why not? There is nothing in his case now to cause immediate apprehension. We feel very much encouraged, indeed

AS HOPEFUL AS WE HAVE FELT HERETOFORE."

"Do you intend to make efforts to get the ball out?"

"Yes, but not now. We intend to get the ball when the patient gets stronger. The experiments with an electrical indicator have been very satisfactory, but we will not disturb the President just now by hunting for the bullet."

"Have you any fears of lockjaw, Doctor?"

"None at all."

"Then it can be said that you regard to-day's operation as a success and as having relieved the President of dangerous symptoms?"

"The free discharge of pus to-night shows the operation to have been successful, and, as I have said, the stoppage of that discharge was the sole cause of the unfavorable change. Now I expect the President to continue to improve right along, but we cannot expect him to get well without further trouble, though he may do so. With a serious hurt like his we must expect obstructions and hindrances, but I do not apprehend any in his case that cannot be overcome as this has been."

TELEGRAMS.

BLAINE TO LOWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The following has been cabled:

"*To Lowell, Minister, London:* At midnight the President had another chill, and was restless and uncomfortable till near morning. At a consultation of all his physicians at 8 o'clock a surgical operation was resolved upon, and an incision made in his back below the wound to facilitate the drainage of pus. The result was very favorable, and at 12 o'clock noon his condition is improved. The President endured the knife without ether and without the slightest tremor. We are anxious, but hopeful.

"BLAINE, Secretary."

LOWELL TO BLAINE.

The following was received this evening by the Secretary of State:

"*Blaine, Secretary, Washington:* Your telegrams, received with profound sorrow, have been forwarded to the Queen and all our legations in Europe. We await further news with intense anxiety. LOWELL, Minister."

BLAINE TO LOWELL.

The following was sent to-night:

"*Lowell, Minister, London:* At 11 p. m. the President's condition is improved. He has much less fever and a general subsidence of unfavorable symptoms. BLAINE, Secretary."

THE WHITE HOUSE.

VERY ENCOURAGING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—At 11 o'clock this evening the White House had assumed an air of quiet. All the Cabinet officers had gone to their homes, and of the surgeons only Dr. Bliss and Dr. Reyburn remained in attendance. The President was quietly sleeping, and one of the physicians said that the fever had greatly abated, his pulse had fallen, and his respiration and temperature were nearly normal. Secretary Blaine and Postmaster-General James were the last of the Cabinet officers to leave the White House this evening. As they passed out with cheerful faces Secretary Blaine said: "The President is doing well." "Yes," remarked the Postmaster-General, "he is doing very well, and we feel greatly encouraged." It has been so arranged that for the present, and until the President shall be considered out of danger, either Dr. Agnew or Dr. Hamilton will stay in Washington,

ALTERNATING IN THEIR ATTENDANCE

as the other claims upon their time will allow. It is believed that this plan will do much toward relieving the public apprehension, and it is understood to be in accord with the desire of Mrs. Garfield and of members of the Cabinet, as well as of the attending physicians, who feel the heavy burden of reponsibility which rests upon them. Gen. Swaim, one of the President's most faithful and constant attendants, said: "He is doing well now, and I think this last danger has been met and overcome. I never saw a country without some hills and valleys, and I never saw a very sick or badly wounded man who did not have his ups and downs. The President came to one of the hard places last Friday night on his road toward recovery, but we think he has

NOW GOT ABOUT THROUGH IT.

He has had no rigors since last night. He takes and relishes nourishment, and is sleeping well. He received one-eighth of a grain of morphia to-night, and that proved sufficient. I hope and believe we shall find him better to-night than he has been before for several days. I feel greatly encouraged."

Gen. Swaim's hopefulness appears to be shared by everybody else near the President, including the surgeons. "We are feeling very good to-night," said Dr. Boynton. "Things have not been going very well for about three days. He waked up in the morning yesterday feeling weak and badly, and along before noon he had that chill. It was quite a severe one, and he shook for a long time. That was accompanied by vomiting a number of times, throwing up green matter, and of course the pulse ran up. At one time it reached 132. The temperature reached 104, which was

RATHER ALARMING.

We of course looked for an accumulation of pus, an abscess somewhere. The fever was followed by profuse sweating. In the afternoon another chill came on, and this was also followed by exhaustion and accompanied by vomiting. Coming to dress the wound at night, as

accumulation of pus was discharged in the back, forming a sac running back towards the backbone three inches long and perhaps three inches wide. That was drawn off through the old wound, and the President was greatly relieved at once,—so much so that Drs. Agnew and Hamilton did not think it best to see him last night. I sat up with him until about 12 o'clock, and then went to bed. Shortly after I left him he had

ANOTHER SEVERE CHILL,

with vomiting and other serious symptoms. He then began to perspire profusely, and this was continued until nearly 9 this morning. At 9 o'clock this morning there was an examination, and it was determined to open the wound. An incision was made about two inches in length and an inch and a half in depth, reaching down to the bottom of the cavity. It was about two inches below the wound and further back towards the backbone. A large drainage-tube was inserted, and this afternoon when the wound was dressed it was found that the pus was escaping from that tube, and not from the old wound at all. The wound and new incision were drenched out by passing about a pint of carbolized water through it. We found the eleventh rib badly fractured,—a compound fracture, broken in two places and bent inward, that was lifted out after the incision was made and restored to its natural position.

THE PROBABILITIES

are that in a very few days they will allow the upper wound to heal and allow the pus to escape entirely from the new incision. After the incision probes were thrust down through the old wound to the bottom of the pocket the surgeons cut against that, and of course it caused a good deal of examination. Fingers were pushed down into it and the rib restored to its place, and a tube as large as your little finger passed through one end in the old wound and the other in the new. From explorations made with the finger, all the membranes were in good condition as far as they were reached. They appeared to be very solid."

"And how do you feel, Doctor, in regard to THE GENERAL OUTLOOK FOR RECOVERY?"

"Very well, indeed. The presence of the two additional surgeons is very encouraging in itself. The confidence and self-possession manifested in all their operations was very reassuring. I look for a constant improvement from this time. He may have a recurrence of chills and attendant symptoms, but we feel that he ought to get well, and in all probability will. He will have some little setbacks. He could hardly help that. We felt relieved yesterday as soon as the accumulation of pus was found. If it had not been found matters might have been much more serious."

"What food is the President taking now?"

"Nothing but beef extract. All milk diet has been dropped entirely. He threw it up as fast as he took it. It made his stomach sour and bad. He is feeling better now."

FEELING.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 24.—In this city the thoughts of many reverted to the sick-room at the White House as they awoke from sleep yesterday morning. It was true the later telegrams of the night before encouraged hope, but the most sanguine were oppressed with a dread that another relapse might take place before morning. The first bulletin which was awaited with feverish anxiety, came at 10 o'clock. There was generally a feeling of gratitude as it told no graver story, yet many thought it foreshadowed evil and shook their heads. Those who have from the first refused to be despondent were more cheerful, their philosophy being that it is wise to hope for the best. Much relief was brought by the statement of Dr. Bliss, telegraphed at noon to the effect that the formation of a pus cavity is by no means phenomenal, and that the incision was likely to lead to good results. Throughout the day there was much to recall the memorable Sunday following the day the President was shot. There was the same sense of dread, less intense in degree, and the same eagerness to secure the latest intelligence in the hope of finding relief. Friends inquired hastily of each other respecting the President's condition. At the telegraph stations up-town, or wherever a bulletin was displayed, a crowd collected and read the dispatches. Now and then a messenger boy was sent from some anxious household, copied the bulletins, and hurried away. Occasionally a passing carriage drew up for the occupants to make inquiry of the crowd. Shortly after noon the quiet of the streets in the upper part of the city was broken by the cries of the newsboys, which had the effect of opening many windows and doors. A paper once secured, half a dozen heads were bent over it at once. At the hotels and clubs the President's symptoms were frequently discussed, and the latest dispatches watched for and eagerly read. The reports that came later in the day inspired the fresh hope that was visible in the people's faces.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 24.—A deep feeling of anxiety pervades the community in relation to the condition of the President. Bulletins were read in some of the churches to-day, and the ministers generally prayed for his recovery.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 24.—The relapse of the President has caused much anxiety on the part of our citizens. The bulletin-boards were visited by a large number of people to-day.

IN GENERAL.

AN EXPERIMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Experiments were made in the presence of Dr. Agnew to-day by Prof. Bell with his electrical indicator, with a view of ascertaining how it would work in indicating where the bullet lies in the President. A soldier from the Soldiers' Home, who carries a bullet in his body, was made the subject of the tests. It was known by the doctors precisely where this bullet laid, but they took two persons who did not possess this knowledge, and, by the use of the indicator, both of them located the ball. This ball, however, was within two inches of the surface of the body, and, though the tests were very satisfactory, it is not believed the indicator would point out the ball any deeper than two inches. The results of to-day's experience convinced Drs. Agnew and Bliss that the bullet is within two inches of the surface of the body they will be able to locate it.

THE COOLING APPARATUS REMOVED.

Dr. Agnew had the cooling apparatus taken out of the President's room. He said it kept the President's temperature uneven.

CHICAGO.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

It might have been expected that Sunday would have seen a diminution in the public interest in the President's condition, but the opposit proved to be the case. There were fewer people on the streets, of course, but the crowd outside THE TRIBUNE Building seeking for the latest news from Washington was as large as that of the day before, and it lasted thus from early in the morning until late at night. The advises received during the day were meagre, but they were of a reassuring nature, and as such were heartily welcomed by the people. A feature which distinguished the conduct of the gathering from that of the crowds of three weeks back was its reluctance to form a hasty opinion from the facts and data supplied by the President's attending physician. Previously it was quite a common thing to hear persons pronouncing very determined opinions based upon the symptoms described by the doctors at Washington. Yesterday, however, but very few, as they read THE TRIBUNE bulletins, volunteered any prophetic utterances. The fact is that the garrulous portion of the public have by this time learned enough concerning the nature of such a sickness as the President is suffering to know that their knowledge amounts to nothing, and they wisely abstain from a public exhibition of personal asininity. Nor did the people linger around the sidewalk, as was their wont previously. They came and read and departed, as a rule making no comment, but with deeply thoughtful and often careworn faces, which showed that, though the news was a great improvement upon that which had startled the city the day before, it was by no means as satisfactory as had been hoped for.

It was because the average length of time spent in reading the posted intelligence was less than previously that the crowds did not grow so dense as some time back, and not on account of any lessening of the public interest in the National patient's welfare, and it is safe to say that thousands upon thousands of people visited THE TRIBUNE Building during the day for the sole purpose of learning the latest news regarding the President's condition.

THE TRIBUNE telephones—those in the editorial offices and counting-room—were in use all day long, anxious inquirers in all parts of the city being constantly in communication with one portion or other of the establishment. But one question came over the wires: "How is the President to-day?" It came from all parts of the city and from all kinds and conditions of men, and in every case a reply was supplied, giving such information on the subject as was available.

DR. ALLEN'S OPINION.

When Dr. J. Adams Allen read the telegram announcing the operation performed by Dr. Agnew, he said: "That's right; that's good," while the pleased expression of his countenance indicated that he fully meant what he said. He then added:

"Dr. Agnew probably introduced a drainage tube into the wound and got the pus to running again; if this has been accomplished there is no immediate danger for the President. I thought all along that the fragments of bone and cloth were more dangerous than the bullet, which would become encysted, while they would not. It was probably these fragments which closed up the outlet and caused the accumulation. I do not think, and there is nothing in your telegram to indicate, that the Doctor made a new opening. I fancy the only operation performed was simply enlarging the original opening so as to introduce the tube. The discharge of the piece of cloth and fragments of bone have been most favorable. I consider that there is no new danger in connection with the case. There was a temporary stoppage of the discharge, with accompanying threatening symptoms,—chill, fever, and hightening of pulse and temperature,—the discharge has been renewed and at once all these symptoms have disappeared. I think the present condition of the President is quite favorable."

FIRE RECORD.

AT CHIPPEWA, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHIPPEWA, Ont., July 24.—While the special train conveying Vanderbilt and party to the Falls was passing through here about 2 o'clock to-day, a spark from the engine set fire to the freight sheds of the Canada Southern Railway. A high wind was blowing at the time, and before the local fire brigade could get their hand-engine at work the fire had crossed the street and taken hold of a barn. From this point it spread with great rapidity. Although the fire departments from the neighboring villages of Drummondville and Niagara Falls were soon on hand, they were unable with the limited appliances at their command to get the fire under control till 7 p. m., by which time eighteen or twenty houses, or one-third of the village, had been destroyed. On one street only one house was left. The loss will foot up to about $20,000, on which there is scarcely any insurance.

AT WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 24.—At 8 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the loft of the stables of the Citizens' Street Railway Company, and such was the inflammable nature of the material in the loft that the building, which was of brick and two stories in hight, was entirely destroyed, with all the hay and feed in it. Only a few old cars were in the stables, and these were burned. One horse was severely burned. The loss is estimated at from $7,000 to $8,000, which is fully covered by insurance in the Franklin, Peabody, and Fire Marine Companies of this city, and the North American and Fire & Marine of Philadelphia. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

AT OSSIAN, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 23.—An Ossian, Ind., special to THE TRIBUNE correspondent states that Lem Wilson's large flouring-mill, valued at $8,000, burned this morning; insurance, $2,000. Waring, Studebaker & Co., of Bluffton, had a large amount of wheat burned in the conflagration.

NEAR TURNER JUNCTION, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., July 23.—Last night a fire broke out in the Kingsbury homestead, near Turner Junction, its origin being an upset kerosene lamp. The house, carriage-shed, a corn-crib, and two hay-ricks were consumed. Loss, $7,000; no insurance.

AT CAMDEN EAST, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NAPANEE, Ont., July 24.—At Camden East, Duncan & Co.'s store, the Post-Office, and other buildings were destroyed by fire to-day. After the fire was extinguished the charred remains of Seth Duncan were found in the ruins. It is supposed he had gone into the burning store in order to save the cash and books of the firm.

AT MARKESAU, WIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MARKESAU, Wis., July 22.—During a heavy thunder-storm which prevailed all last night, C. N. Holbrook's barn was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with 100 tons of hay. Insured.

AT THOMASVILLE, GA.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—The cotton warehouses of A. P. Wright & Co., at Thomasville, with 1,400 bales of cotton, were burned this evening. Insurance, $52,000. The books of the City Treasurer were also burned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The "Bulls" and "Bears" in Produce and Railroad Shares Excited and Having Lively Fights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—George G. Pierie, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange, inaugurated with the first call this morning one of the most exciting sessions ever held in that body. All day Friday the feverish state of the grain market was the topic of conversation among those unfortunate speculators who had been losing on their investments for the last week, and the opening of the Board this morning was anxiously awaited. Long before the appointed hour excited little groups of men stood talking earnestly in different parts of the marble-floored chamber on the possibilities of the market recovering its tone. The "bears" were quietly jubilant, while the few "bulls" wore an anxious air, evidently prepared for a still further decline in prices. While the bids on corn were being made, running from 56¼ cents to 57⅛ cents, with 57⅜ cents asked, the excitement was noticeable. An advance of one-half cent per bushel on August corn gave some hope to the "bulls" that the rest of the market would act in sympathy, but their faith weakened as the day advanced with only 57 cents bid and 57⅛ cents asked. After the call of oats, which was characterized by a remarkable lead of interest, the first call was made on wheat, and a scene of exciting confusion followed. The "bears," following up their advantage of the day before, made mighty efforts to depress prices, and tried hard to load up the "bulls," who became frightened and demoralized. Sale after sale was made, and still the market dropped, until $1.24 was reached, a decline of six cents per bushel from the highest figures of the previous week, and of four cents at the opening of the Board on Friday, and of two cents at its close on that day. Nor did the panic cease after adjournment, for there was a still further decline of three-quarters of a cent before 5 o'clock. A prominent grain broker said yesterday that the losses during the last four days have been enormous, but as yet no failures have been reported. "The violation of one of the rules of the Exchange, transacting business for a presumably reliable house without requiring margin, may," he said, "give rise to some trouble when the house is called upon suddenly to stand a heavy loss." The operations in grain and corn are almost equal in value to the transaction in Pennsylvania Railroad shares in the Stock Exchange, and are frequently manipulated in the interest of a clique. The present flurry in prices is attributed to a variety of causes. A gentleman who made a study of the matter said yesterday to a reporter that he believed the high price of wheat to be due partly to Chicago and Cincinnati speculators, partly to the expectation that Europe would require large quantities, and to the unauthenticated reports of a short American crop. The break in prices was also ascribed in part as due to manipulation, as well as to the natural fall bound to overtake any inflated values.

There was almost a panic in stocks to-day after business hours, and prices of shares touched the lowest point in three months. Shortly after the close here, for our Exchange now closes two hours earlier than in New York, the rapid weakening of the market in that city was taken as a reflection of more unfavorable tidings of the President, and a group of brokers eager to dispose of stocks collected outside of the door of the Exchange. The selling of stocks at such a time, with but few houses represented, was a work of considerable risk, and before many sales had been effected there was an ugly drop from closing prices. The trading in the Northern Pacific stocks was very active, however. Private telegrams from New York containing quotations for them came fluttering down from the office windows of the telegraph companies in the closed Exchange building, and were the basis of large transactions, but the other stocks on this list were much more difficult to trade. Pennsylvania dropped from 64 to 63⅝ on sales of some 2,000 shares of stock, Reading from 29¼ to 28⅝, less than 1,000 shares changing hands. Lehigh was offered from 45⅞ to 44⅜, with a sale of 100 shares, and Buffalo from 22⅜ to 21⅞, when New York orders for some 1,000 shares were bought, and 22 was finally bid. This position of affairs was beginning to frighten some of the smaller operators badly, when one or two prominent houses came to the rescue and succeeded in rallying prices and retaining confidence with little difficulty. Pennsylvania recovered from 63⅞ to 63⅝, strongly bid; Reading from 28⅝ to 29, strongly bid; Northern Pacific preferred from 76 to 76⅞ bid, and common from 38 to 38⅜ bid; and Buffalo from 21⅞ to 22 bid.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, Spain, and Baltic, from Liverpool; the Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, July 24.—The Westphalia, from New York, and the Moravian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

EX-SENATOR EATON.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Ex-Senator Eaton passed through here on his way home from Philadelphia, where he has been seriously ill.

Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restore, cures, and makes new.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Effort to Be Made to Secure the Pardon of the Notorious Younger Brothers.

Their Good Character and Harmlessness Certified To by Missouri Citizens.

A Letter to a Clergyman from One of the Williams Brothers.

Murder of a Half-Breed Indian Doctor at Des Moines, Ia.

The Police Rescue the Murderer from the Hands of an Infuriated Mob.

THE YOUNGER BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—Maj. L. P. Younger and son and A. R. Younger, of Oregon, uncle and cousin of the celebrated Younger brothers, who are serving life sentences in the Minnesota Penitentiary, have arrived at Stillwater to try and secure the release of the outlaws by pardon. Maj. Younger emigrated to Oregon from Missouri in 1853, and consequently knew very little of the boys, Cole being a mere boy, Jim a babe at the breast, and Bob as yet unborn, so that his first business was to visit his old home and ascertain their history, and get the records of their doings, upon which to build a foundation for his work. This he began early last September, since which time he has applied himself to the task. He has traveled that section of Kansas and Missouri all over, talking with prominent men and officers, finding great encouragement on all sides. Further, he has in his possession a certificate, properly certified to, from the proper authorities in Clay, Cass, and Jackson Counties, Missouri, showing that no criminal action of any kind has ever been brought against any one of the family. Col. E. Charles Younger, the father of these boys, was the first settler in St. Charles, as he was also the first settler in Clay County, where he was living a respected member of the community when he was murdered upon the highway for his money. Then the War broke out, and a state of anarchy existed, by force of circumstances it was found that the boys were made what they were. Their mother and sister were imprisoned and maltreated, the large landed property left to them by their father was taken away from them, the homestead burned, and the boys hunted from pillar to post. All this they found in their search. The boys had no other alternative than to follow the course they were driven into. These facts they learned, not from their own kin, but from those opposed to them in the War. Having ascertained the facts the Major believes that they may yet be good citizens. He will go before Gov. Pillsbury the first of next week and use his best endeavors to secure their release. Maj. Younger is a tall, well proportioned, well preserved man, 60 years of age, with a high forehead, brown hair sprinkled with gray, and a grizzly black mustache. He is a successful Indian fighter, and was in command of the militia at the time of the war in the lava beds.

THE WILLIAMS BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—The hunt for the Williams brothers still continues, but without material results so far. The Ludington Guards have been ordered to the scene, and the hunt will be resumed with renewed energy this week. Parson Donners, one of the foremost of the hunting party, who married Lon Williams and preached his wife's funeral sermon, furnishes the following letter from one of the desperadoes:

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 26, 1881.—DEAR SIR: I have been wanting to speak with you ever since I came back, and not having the opportunity I will have to transfer my thoughts to paper. I want to say this, although it isn't much, that what few of the neighbors and acquaintances of mine that respected me in the least when I was first married, I want to keep their respect. I know at the present time that I have very few sympathizing friends. The majority, doubtless, say, "I pity his wife; but him—let him go to the dogs." Now, as far as I am concerned, I want to say this: that what the folks say about me I don't care so much for as this: that the talk was started that I married Fanny with the intention of leaving her. I want to say that no man was ever more honest in his dealing with or professions to a woman than I was with her. Circumstances placed me in such a position that I could hear nothing of the way things were going on up here till I finally came here. But too late; she was dead. Oh, this has been a terrible shock to me, although few would believe it. They doubtless say this: "He is glad of it." But, Donners, you had better buried me than her, for I now am a ruined man. My life is wrecked, and I care no more for it. I was always alone in the world till I got her, and now I stand alone again, with nothing to live for, and no object in view. It almost sets me crazy when I hear of any one saying, "He intended to leave her in the spring, anyway." But, Mr. Donners, if my word is good for anything, believe what I have said. It can now make no difference to me what people say. Only it seems as though I had ought to say it for her sake, but not for my own. I know she was too good a woman for me. I knew it. Still I knew as well how to appreciate her as any one could, and now that she is dead I want to clear her memory of every chance of reproach, because she was innocent as any angel could be. It might have been the will of God, but I think it was the doings of men, and my desire to retaliate is fearful strong. Nothing but respect for her holds me back. But now if they come for me again I won't run from them. I have nothing to keep out of their way now for. When Fanny was alive I kept out of their way for her sake, but now they have done all they could. They have driven me away from her and I'll never see her again. Now all they can do is to come and take my life. They can take it easy if they know how. Mr. Donners, my life is so wrecked that I almost want them to come on to me, that they can see what a desperate wreck they have left. Now, Mr. Donners, I simply tell you all this because I know you to be a man of principle. I mean this just for yourself, and if justice were done me no charge could be brought against me. I merely wanted to help my brother and that ruined me. If it is not asking too much of you I wish you would pray for me. A petition to God from some one it seems would do me good, for I cannot do it myself. Farewell. Respectfully,

L. D. WILLIAMS.

KILLED IN JAIL.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 24.—An exciting tragedy occurred here to-day. Eleven convicted prisoners in the county jail were to have started at 8 o'clock this morning to the Penitentiary. Between 6 and 7 there was a noise in one of the cells, which, attracting attention outside, quickly brought Jailer Edwards, his assistant, Jackson, and County Judge McGannagill to the scene. Two negroes,—Levi Bolden and John Stewart,—convicted of larceny, were confined together, and on reaching their cell, the officers found that Bolden had killed Stewart, having beat his brains out with a piece of an iron bunk. As soon as the cell door was opened Bolden attacked the officers with his weapon, and would have killed some of them but for their pistols, which, firing almost together, sent one ball through his body and another through his brain. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and the dead were buried this afternoon in the County Cemetery. Sheriff Sauner proceeded to Frankfort with the nine remaining prisoners. The general feeling among all classes, white and black, is that the shooting was justifiable and strictly in the line of the officers' duty. Everything is quiet, and there is no excitement.

MURDER OF A HALF-BREED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 24.—Dr. Epps, a half-breed Indian doctor and barber, was murdered here this morning about 11 o'clock by a man by the name of W. F. George. The murder was a most cold-blooded affair. George met Epps on the street in front of Mrs. Foley's residence, where he was going to visit a sick girl in whom George claims to have great interest, and, after calling him some harsh names, shot him twice through the body, killing him instantly. George has been under the Doctor's care for some time for epileptic fits, and claims the Doctor wanted to put him out of the way on account of the girl. After doing the shooting he fled, but was overtaken and captured by the crowd, and would have been lynched but for the interference of the police, who hurried him to the jail, where he is now safely confined. To your correspondent, who interviewed him in his cell, he said he was not sorry for committing the crime, as it was necessary to save both the life of the girl and her child. He also says the Doctor was the only one who could help him, and knew when he killed him he would have to die too.

AN ALLEGED HORSE-THIEF.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—Hank Kieff was followed by Crosbig and Gould, liverymen of St. Paul, to a point on the road between Shakopee and Chaska, when they attempted Kieff's arrest on a charge of horse-stealing. Kieff began firing on the challengers, but, as he fired the third shot, he received a charge of duck-shot in the abdomen, and was hauled to the hospital, where he is attended by the Sheriff and physicians.

A MURDERED WAIF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., July 24.—There are no new developments toward the discovery of the parties who were guilty of the murder of the little child which was found yesterday in this city sewn up in a sack. There cannot be discovered any sick woman in this neighborhood where the child was found, and it is the prevailing opinion that it was thrown from the train. The jury has found a verdict of murder by unknown parties. The indignation is almost strong enough to lynch the parties if found.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 24.—A fracas occurred about 11 o'clock this morning between George Ramsey and George Woods, both colored, at the residence of the former, in which Woods was shot in the hand. Woods, who claimed to have been ejected from the house without cause, stationed himself within twenty feet of the house, armed with two revolvers, and opened fire on the inmates indiscriminately. Ramsey returned the shots from a window, and, had not the police arrived opportunely, there must have been very serious results. Both are lodged in jail.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 23.—William Maynard, the young man arrested in this city on the charge of being concerned in burglarizing the Lead Mine Cigar factory of George C. Biersmann, in this city, and blowing open the safe, was bound over to the Circuit Court to-day in the sum of $700. Some little evidence has been obtained implicating him in the burglary at Freeport on Thursday night last. Maynard is a cigarmaker, and learned his trade in the Penitentiary at Joliet. In response to an inquiry from the Chief of Police at Chicago, a full description of the prisoner was sent to that officer to-day.

MURDER IN A SALOON.

BRYAN, Tex., July 24.—James Cicero Porter was shot dead in a saloon by Lucien Reed.

THE WEATHER.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Lower Missouri Valley and lowest in Ontario. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Northwest and has risen slightly in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States. The following temperatures have been reported from the stations on the Northern frontier: Eastport, 53; Burlington, 69; Quebec, 62; Montreal, 68. Southerly winds prevail in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and Lower Lake region, and east to south winds in the South Atlantic States. Local rains are reported from the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere fair weather prevails. The indications are that warmer fair weather will prevail in New England and the Atlantic States and South Atlantic States to-day and to-morrow. The Ohio River has risen eight inches at Pittsburg. The Monongahela River has risen two feet six inches at Brownsville and fallen eighteen inches at New Geneva. The Ohio River will probably rise at Pittsburg. Elsewhere the rivers will remain stationary or fall slowly.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather, possibly local rains, variable winds, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

For the Lower-Lake region, partly cloudy weather with rains, winds mostly south to west, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

For the Upper-Lake region, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, fair weather, winds mostly north to west in the former district, in the latter district northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 24—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.912	71.1	79	W.....	4	.00	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.899	79.0	56	S. W..	6	...	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.850	84.2	42	W.....	10	.00	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.88	69.2	75	N. W..	12	...	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.85	68.	77	S. W..	5	.0	Fair.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.875.
Mean thermometer, 74.5.
Mean humidity, 66.0.
Highest temperature, 85.0.
Lowest temperature, 65.0.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 24—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany	84	72	S	Light...	0	Clear.
Alpena	74	..	......	....	....	....
Buffalo	76	72	S.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Cairo	90	79	W...	Light..	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	78	64	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago	84	68	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Cincinnati	87	76	S. E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	79	72	S. E..	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Davenport	85	73	W...	Light...	0	Fair.
Denver	78	66	N.W.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Des Moines	76	67	N....	Light...	*—	Clear.
Detroit	85	77	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	88	77	......	Calm...	0	Fair.
Dubuque	67	..	......	....	....	....
Erie	78	73	S ...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Escanaba	78	..	......	....	....	....
Fort Gibson	93	77	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	75	68	W...	Brisk...	.02	Clear.
Indianapolis	88	79	W...	Light...	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	80	74	N....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	69	68	W...	Gentle.	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	89	79	N....	Fresh..	.0	Clear.
Louisville	89	79	S....	Light...	0	Clear.
Marquette	69	62	S.W.	Light...	.1	Cl'dy.
Memphis	89	80	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	84	61	W...	Fresh..	.1	Clear.
Nashville	91	84	N.E..	Light...	0	Fair.
North Platte	80	70	E....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Omaha	76	73	N....	Light...	0	Clear.
Oswego	76	74	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	86	74	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Port Huron	82	72	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Rochester	81	73	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	82	75	S.W.	Fresh..	.01	Clear.
Shreveport	78	79	S....	Light...	.06	Clear.
Springfield	87	73	W...	Fresh..	.02	Clear.
St. Louis	90	73	N. E.	Gentle.	.44	Clear.
St. Paul	73	64	W...	Gentle.	.18	Clear.
Toledo	83	75	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	90	83	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Yankton	77	..	......	....	....	....
Bismarck	76	63	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	66	..	......	....	....	....
Denison	83	83	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e.	..	68	E....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Buford	75	65	N.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Custer	..	72	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Galveston	91	85	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Moorhead	74	60	N.W.	Fresh..	*—	Clear.
Port Eads	88	82	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
San Antonio	85	..	......	....	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	..	82	E....	Light...	....	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

CHICAGO.

The weather yesterday was of that particularly treacherous kind which smiles serenely in the morning and frowns fiercely before night. The sun shone from an unclouded sky during the greater part of the day, but the heat was tempered by a delightful breeze, and, as Nature was in her gayest mood, thousands of persons flocked to the parks, or to the various piers along the lake-front. The mercury gradually climbed up from 85 at 10 a. m. to 90 at 4 o'clock, when its highest limit was reached. About 5 o'clock the sky became darkened and a furious wind-storm ensued, almost lifting pedestrians from their feet and compelling them to seek immediate cover. The squall struck the lake so unexpectedly and with such violence that a number of sailboats were unable to make the shore, and were capsized. The greatest consternation prevailed among the crowds who were on the Government Pier and other exposed points near the shore, who were unable to escape from the driving gale. Capt. Bussey, of the steam-yacht Pet, running to the Crib, hastily landed his passengers, and cruised around where the squall had exerted its strength, and picked up twelve half-drowned pleasure-seekers. The wind-storm soon spent its fury, and was followed by gentle showers, which continued until about 9 o'clock. Nearly everybody was caught without umbrellas or other protection, as the pleasant weather which had prevailed throughout the day gave no promise of being followed by a storm.

The squall which came up, not unexpectedly, early last evening raised havoc with such as had ventured out upon the lake in small boats. The only interesting incident heard of, however, is what befell John O. Davis, of No. 161 South Water street, Mrs. Ida E. Deane, of No. 689 West Lake street, and Miss Maggie Nash, of No. 137 Aberdeen street. Early in the afternoon they took a small boat from near the Water-Works and started out for a sail on the lake. The squall made the boat perfectly unmanageable, and it drifted before the gale down into a pocket of the L in the north pier. A large crowd gathered on the shore and another on the pier, nearly every one of whom expected every moment to see the frail craft spring aleak and sink, or be dashed to pieces by the waves, and the occupants go down to watery graves. The boat was managed, however, to reach the pier, and was dashed against it with such violence that the occupants were thrown out. They were speedily rescued by some sailors and dock laborers who were among the crowd on the pier, and all went to their homes but little the worse for their bath.

GOSHEN, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 24.—Lake Shore trains resumed running yesterday afternoon. The washout just east of here is now safe to run over slowly. Reports from the surrounding country indicate great loss by the high waters. The water ought to begin falling soon, when the drift-wood will add to the destruction.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Temperature: 3:30 p. m., 85; 6 p. m., 77; 9 p. m., 72; 12 m., 70. Average temperature, 72¾.

WASHINGTON.

Le Duc's Tea Farm in South Carolina Pronounced a Sham and a Fraud.

It Cost Three Hundred Dollars to Supervise $60 Worth of Work.

Decision on the Subject of Commissions to Disbursing Agents.

Speculations as to Justice Clifford's Successor in the Supreme Court.

LE DUC'S TEA FARM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Le Duc's famous tea farm appears to be a miserable sham and a pretense. Commodore Saunders, long connected with the Agricultural Department and well known in connection with the National Grange, was recently sent to South Carolina by Commissioner Loring to investigate the experiments in tea culture of which Le Duc had made such extensive advertisements. Mr. Saunders has made his report to Commissioner Loring. He shows that the tea farm is simply one of those exhausted plantations of which the South has so many, literally worn out by successive crops, without care or fertilization. There is upon the place the ruins of an old mansion once occupied by a former Governor of the State, and an artificial lake in which there is not a drop of water. The money expended by Gen. Le Duc thus far seems to have been mainly appropriated to remove the old ruins and in attempting to rebuild the mansion and laying out an avenue through the grounds. It does not appear what particular relation the expenditure of money for that purpose has to the cultivation of tea. Gen. Le Duc proposed to fill up the lake, build an iron bridge over it, and possibly to cultivate his tea, planted in pots, on that bridge. The soil, according to Saunders' report, is poor, hungry sand, some portions of which may possibly have once been classed as a poor sandy loam, but it now can support only the scantest kind of vegetation, and has scarcely a trace of loam. It is in no sense adapted to tea-culture. Mr. Saunders thinks that the tea experiments, if they are to be made at all, should be made much further South, and he believes that Florida presents the most favorable conditions. He reports that at present some $300 per month is paid for the supervision of $60 worth of labor. The only results of the $15,000 appropriated by Congress for tea culture are to be found on this farm. The place has not even a stable for the mules. Mr. Saunders recommends that the farm be abandoned and that one person be retained to take charge of the tea plants already there. Dr. Loring will take the matter under advisement.

COMMISSIONS TO DISBURSING AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the matter of commissions to disbursing agents on appropriations for the erection of public buildings, First Controller Lawrence has given a decision. The Controller maintains that, inasmuch as Sec. 3,657 of the Revised Statutes requires Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents of moneys appropriated for erection of custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, and marine hospitals at the place of location, it is not lawful to appoint any other officer or person to make such disbursements. If such other officer be appointed and act he is not entitled to compensation. Under Sec. 3,675 of the Revised Statutes, Collectors of Customs other than those at New York, Boston, Charleston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, and Falmouth are entitled to commissions, and, by the act of March 3, 1875, not exceeding three-eighths of 1 per cent for disbursing money appropriated to erect custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, and marine hospitals located at the place where the office of the Collector may be. When corporations or persons not in the service of the United States, with compensation fixed by law or regulation, are lawfully appointed to disburse money appropriated for public buildings, Judge Lawrence decided that they are respectively entitled to compensation not exceeding the amount fixed by act of March 3, 1875.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The news of the death of Justice Clifford at once opens up a canvass for the vacant place on the Supreme Court Bench. Judge Cooley is named as a probable successor, and it has been suggested to-night that under all the circumstances, a tender of the position to Ex-Senator Conkling would be a handsome thing for the President to do. The condition of Mr. Justice Hunt renders him incapacitated for service, and leaves the State of New York, great in territory, in numbers, in commercial power, and in business, before the Court without a representative on the Bench. It is urged that it is better to anticipate the retirement of Justice Hunt, which must soon occur, and give this position to Conkling on account of the peculiar political situation, and let the other man take the next vacancy when it occurs. A cynic, however, remarked that Conkling would not be satisfied unless he could crowd Chief-Justice Waite off the Bench. He, however, declined the Chief-Justiceship, which was tendered him by ex-President Grant. The death of Clifford leaves only one Democrat now on the Bench, Mr. Justice Field. Clifford, for more than a year, has been incapacitated from duty. He was eligible for retirement, but long ago vowed he would not retire unless a Democrat would be appointed to succeed him.

AMERICAN BEER ABROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—From a report by Consul Crain, of Milan, to the State Department, it would appear that the present is a favorable moment for the importation of American beer into Italy. In the first place, the ravages of the phylloxera in France and Germany, and its threatened inroad into Italy, have already enhanced the price of wine and caused beer to be largely substituted for it. Independent of the increasing cost of wine, beer has of late been popularized as a beverage among the Italians, and its consumption will doubtless be yearly augmented. The quantity of beer manufacture in Italy is inconsiderable, and the quality is poor. Again, the decrease in the Italian import duty on beer is important. Prior to January, 1879, beer under the "tariffa generale" paid a duty of $2.89 per 105.65 quarts, in barrels, and the same for every hundred bottles. But at that date was ratified the treaty between Italy and Austria-Hungary, which establishes the duty at 37⅛ cents United States gold on the foregoing quantities, and this applied to beer from the United States by virtue of Art. 24 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between Italy and the United States in 1871.

NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Standard silver dollars distributed during the week, 249,000, against 117,000 the corresponding week in 1880.

Commissioner Raum says public opinion in South Carolina concedes that the killing of Deputy Collector Brayton was a deliberate and desperate murder. Brayton's watch and money are missing. His pocketbook and papers were undisturbed.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDWICH, Ill., July 23.—Over 200 of the friends of Thomas Finnie, one of the prominent citizens of Kendall County, met to-day at his residence, south of town, to celebrate his 72d birthday. Refreshments were served under the trees on his spacious grounds. The Hon. J. Evarts and Senator Marshall of Yorkville, the Hon. Lewis Steward, the Rev. Mr. Fahs of Sandwich, and others, made speeches, and Mr. Robertson, of the *Gazette*, responded for Mr. and Mrs. Finnie.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., July 24.—The funeral of Mrs. A. M. Gibbs took place yesterday afternoon from the Presbyterian church at 2 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. George C. C. Noyes, D. D., and the remains were taken to Rosehill for burial. Mrs. Gibbs has long been known among Evanston people as prominently connected with the temperance work in this community, and was highly respected by all who knew her. At the same time, at Heck Hall, occurred the funeral of Ruth, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McCreight, the curator of Heck Hall.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—Attorney-General C. B. Moore to-day served notice on the Southern Express Company that application would be made to the Chancery Court for an injunction restraining said Express Company, its officers and agents, from transacting business within this State until the payment of all back taxes due by said Company to the State of Arkansas, and various counties, towns, and cities in said State be fully made. The bill alleges that the Southern Express Company is a defaulter in this State to an amount over $10,000, including State tax and taxes due various counties and municipalities in which it has been doing business, and that by the laws of this State the Company, its officers and agents, have been and are now trespassing, having violated the revenue laws governing express and telegraph companies. It will be remembered that a considerable of a fight was made over this matter during the last Legislature without anything having been accomplished.

THE RAILROADS.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

ALBANY, July 21.—Articles of association of the Mexican, Oriental, Interoceanic & International Railroad Company have been received by the Secretary of State, and have been laid before the Governor for approval. The articles state that on June 7, 1881, a contract was entered into by and between the Republic of Mexico and the International Railway Improvement Company granting certain rights and powers with a subsidy in aid of the construction and operation of a railroad and telegraph and branches within the Republic, and the contract provided that said rights and powers could be transferred to one or more companies which might be organized for that purpose. The International Railway Improvement Company does not contemplate the permanent maintenance and operation of a railroad and telegraph, as by the contract required, but only the construction of the same for other companies or individuals; and the State of New York, having expressly authorized the incorporation of companies for the permanent maintenance of railroads and telegraphs beyond the limits of the United States, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, Norvin Green, John F. Dillon, Thomas T. Eckert, M. Dodge, of New York; Ulysses S. Grant and Francis de Gress, of the City of Mexico, with others, have formed the above-named Company. The Company is to continue for a period of ninety-nine years from date. The road is to begin at a point on the Rio Grande between Laredo and Reynosa, continuing south between longitude 1 degree west and 2 degrees east of the meridian of Mexico, touching at San Fernando and Santander, joining with a branch road from thence to Ciudad Victoria, to be extended as far as San Luis Potosi; also, branches to Matamoros and the Bar of Jesus Maria. In case this port should be opened to coasting and foreign trade, the trunk line shall continue from Santander Jimenez to the City of Mexico, by the most convenient ascent to the table-lands, and may continue from there to a point on the Pacific coast situated between the meridians 0 and 6 deg. west longitude of the Capital of the Republic. The main line may divide or branch off before its ascent to the table-lands, passing by Papontha and Mizantia, with its terminus in Vera Cruz, with branch roads to Soto La Marina, Tampico, Tuxpan, and Feeoluthuar Nautla. The amount of capital stock is placed at $25,000,000, divided into 250,000 shares of $100 each. The above-named persons are to act as a Board of Directors. Jay Gould takes 100 shares; Sidney Dillon, 100; Russell Sage, 100; Thomas F. Dillon, 100; Amos L. Hopkins, 100; Thomas T. Eckert, 100; Norvin Green, 100; Thomas W. Pearsall, 100; Gen. U. S. Grant, 100; and Francis de Gress, 100.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Some important facts in connection with the recent examination of the books of the Central Pacific Railroad Company by the expert accountant who accompanied Commissioner French to San Francisco have lately been developed. It appears that among the items charged as operating expenses were several sums, aggregating about $250,000, for which there were no vouchers, the expenditures having been made on drafts made by C. P. Huntington. Under the Thurman act, the Company is required to pay a sum equal to 25 per cent of the annual net earnings into the sinking fund established to provide for the Company's indebtedness to the United States. It is important, therefore, that the Government officers should scrutinize the expense account to see that the sum due the sinking-fund is not improperly reduced below the amount actually due under the terms of the law. An investigation into the cause and character of the items referred to showed that they were not proper, and at the same time threw some light on the lobbying methods of the Central Pacific Company in Washington.

It is well known to frequenters of the Capitol that Mr. Huntington keeps a representative in Washington, who is an experienced lobbyist of the Albany school, and who maintains here all the year a regular and well-equipped organization for lobbying purposes. This is an expensive organization to the Central Pacific Company, the annual salary to the chief of the lobby, it is said, being $10,000. Many of the drafts of Huntington, charged to the account for operating the road, were drawn in favor of the Washington lobby chief, and of course the character of the service for which the Company was thus charged was not explained on the books. When asked for an explanation of these expenditures, the representative of the Company pleaded entire ignorance of the transactions. He simply knew that the drafts were paid to the aggregate charged, and in placing the several amounts in the account for operating expenses he had merely followed instructions. There were monthly drafts also for expenses of rooms and board at Willard's Hotel. These were likewise unaccompanied by proper vouchers, specifying the particulars as to the persons entertained, etc. The Government Examiner, not being furnished with evidence that the expense items referred to were proper charges to be made for operating the railroad, refused to allow them, and the result was that about $250,000 was deducted from the expense column and added to the annual net earnings. Of the amount thus recovered, 25 per cent was applied to the sinking fund. The remainder will, of course, continue as operating expenses so far as the stockholders of the Central Pacific Company are concerned.

AN INJUNCTION SUED FOR.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—A bill in equity was filed here to-day in the United States Court by the Kansas City & New Orleans Railroad Company against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, seeking to enjoin the latter road from constructing its proposed branch from Gurdon to Camden. The bill alleges that the Kansas City & New Orleans Railroad Company owns the exclusive franchise and right to construct a railroad from Arkadelphia to Monroe, La., and also from Porter Place to Springfield; that it has a right of way ten miles wide each side its line, and that no other road having a parallel line or running in the same general direction within that distance can lawfully be built under the laws of the State and the vested rights as secured by its charter; also sets forth that about $50,000 has also already been expended on its line for work, construction, and survey, and that it has completed financial arrangements to build its entire line from Springfield, Mo., via Harrison, Russellville, Dardanelle, Hot Springs, Arkadelphia, Camden, and Eldora, all in Arkansas, to Monroe, La. The bill charges that the consolidation of the old Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company was unlawful, and that the latter corporation, which has become a great monopoly, pursues a policy hostile to public interests, and intended to prevent the building of rival roads in this State. Though remote from its own line; that the construction of the Guerdon Branch to Camden or Monroe, La., is an encroachment, the complainant's vested rights being within the ten-mile limit, and that they have no charter rights to construct said branch. Messrs. N. and J. Erb and Messrs. Henderson and Caruth are the attorneys for the Kansas City & New Orleans Railroad. They have already given notice that they will take up their application for a preliminary injunction before Judge Henry C. Caldwell on Aug. 1. The complainant Company is understood to be constructed in the interest of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, which has recently been completed to Springfield, Mo. A survey of the line by this Company has just been made. The fight in court will be watched with interest, as it will settle questions of great importance. The Paramore Road and the Iron Mountain & Helena Road, which are interested in the questions involved, will probably take a hand in the litigation.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 22d says:

And now Jay Gould is master of the Southern transcontinental system of roads. He has secured possession of the one great link which places all roads that he does not own completely at his mercy. Whether or not he will exercise the tremendous power which his latest exploit gives him can doubtless be determined only by circumstances and time. The *Republican* a few weeks ago announced the fact that negotiations were pending in England which might make Mr. Gould the owner of our big bridge, but for some reason nothing definit could be learned at that time, and a long-continued silence on the subject led the public to infer that said negotiations had fallen through. This was an error, however, and the *Republican* is now prepared to announce authoritatively that, although the bridge does not belong to the Gould combination, it will on the first day of next month pass into the possession and control of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Roads, there to remain for a term of ninety-nine years. The vastness of the interests involved in this long-time transfer cannot be understood at a glance, as the growth not only of the city, but of the entire Western country, will be manifold in half that period. Those who are in a position to speak declare that the two roads which have acquired this great property are not disposed to take any unfair advantage, but that pains will be taken to so operate the bridge as to serve the best interests of all the roads centering in St. Louis, with discriminations against none. There will be several changes in the management of the bridge affairs, but what these changes will be is not yet definitly known by parties here, as the powers that be are at a distance. In view of the fact that previous reports concerning the bridge ownership have been rather vague and generally dubious, it is proper to state that the above statements are not mere rumor, but are authoritative.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

It is stated on good authority that negotiations are now pending in New York between the officials of the Louisville & Nashville and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads, looking to the purchase of the latter road by the Louisville & Nashville Company.

It is said that Dr. Standtord, who controls the majority of the stock in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, left for New York some days since in company with several of the Louisville & Nashville officials for the purpose of conferring with the New York branch of the Louisville & Nashville Road in regard to the matter, and agreeing upon the terms and conditions of the purchase; that the negotiations have been delayed, awaiting the ratification of the recent consolidation of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road with the Air Line, now building from Bradford to Chicago, but that matter being now virtually accomplished, it is expected that the sale of the road to the Louisville & Nashville Company will be consummated within the next few days. This will give to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad another line into Chicago, the other being via the Evansville & Terre Haute Road, which has just been merged into the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and in which the Louisville & Nashville Company is largely interested.

This latter line is said to be first-class in every particular, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago is rapidly being placed in that condition.

The acquisition of these two lines will place the Louisville & Nashville Railroad on a much stronger footing than the Illinois Central Railroad as a competitor for business from Chicago to the South and Southeast.

A CHARTER WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—It is rumored that a powerful lobby has been at work all day upon the members of the Legislature with the view of defeating Col. Cole's application for a charter to build a road from Atlanta to Rome. The argument used is that the building of the line will work injury to the Western & Atlanta Railroad, which property is owned by the State, and is leased to Senator Brown and others, the controlling interest, however, being owned by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This line is a most important link in the Cole system, and if the charter is defeated the system will fall through and again land Cole in the background. The building of the line from Atlanta to Rome will give Cole a complete system by which he can compete for the business now controlled by the Louisville & Nashville and the lines which form a portion of the system of that combination. It can readily be seen that the Louisville & Nashville will not let Cole build without making a fight to defeat the application for the charter. President Wadley, of the Central Railroad, which line is controlled by the Louisville & Nashville, is here closeted with friends, and it is said will remain here indefinitly. Senator Brown, President of the Board of Trustees of the Western & Atlantic, which line is also controlled by the Louisville & Nashville, it is also stated, is doing considerable underground work. Should Cole get the charter he will have a system in every respect as good as the one of the Louisville & Nashville, and in every way able to compete for some of the business now monopolized by the Louisville & Nashville system.

NEW ROADS IN PROSPECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 23.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad are pushing things quite rapidly just now on their connection with this city from Rockton. The grading is done a large share of the way, and the contractors are now at work on the stone hill on the Barnes lot, directly west of the culvert on the Chicago & Northwestern Road in this city. The Company expect to have all the grading done and the track laid by the middle of September. The connection will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the business men and inhabitants of this city. In this connection it might be stated that Rockford seems to be blessed with new railroad enterprises. The latest is the Morris, Rockford & Northern. The articles of incorporation were filed with the Circuit Clerk yesterday morning. The proposed line is to be from Braceville, Grundy County, through Morris to this city. The capital stock of the Company is $100,000, and the incorporators are the Hon. P. C. Hays, Lafayette Beach, Nathaniel McBride, A. C. Woodbury, Henry Burrell, and J. H. Sampson. The road will undoubtedly be operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, as it starts in their coal lands, and will give them a direct line to the North.

CHICAGO & IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 23.—The City of Aurora, owning stock in the Chicago & Iowa Railroad of the nominal value of $100,000, offered it to the highest bidder at the City-Hall to-day, fixing the upset price at $130,000. The sale was postponed from 10 o'clock until 2 o'clock to permit F. E. Hinckley to be present. Mr. Somarindyck, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, conducted the sale. Mr. L. O. Goddard, representing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, bid $130,000, and F. E. Hinckley $100 more. Mr. Head, partner of N. K. Fairbank, of Chicago, bid $130,200 in behalf of Charles C. Jackson, of New York, and his bid being the best was accepted, he giving a check for the amount. The prevailing impression is that Hinckley and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are now reconciled to each other, and that the sale to Mr. Jackson is agreeable to both.

DETROIT, WARSAW & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Articles of incorporation of the Detroit, Warsaw & Western Railway Company were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State. The proposed route of this company is from the State line in Town 24 in Iroquois County, running in a southwesterly direction through Iroquois, Vermilion, and Champaign, and in a westerly direction through Piatt, Macon, Logan, Menard, Cass, Brown, and Adams Counties, to the Mississippi River at or near Quincy. The principal office is to be at Urbana, the capital $2,000,000, and the corporators Francis M. Wright, George W. Curtiss, and Thomas A. Lewis, of Urbana; Charles L. Burpee, of Champaign; Albert Emerson, Samuel R. Reed, and Lineus B. Tinder, of Monticello.

ITEMS.

Chief-Engineer James Abbott, one of the originators of the new Continental Line, and at one time Chief Engineer of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, died at Akron early Friday morning. He was a thoroughly competent engineer, but rather eccentric in his ways of doing business.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "It is apparent that until the trunk lines at the East cease their warring freight rates on east-bound freight cannot become settled. It was supposed that 15 cents per hundred was as low as freights to New York could well go; but yesterday the rate of 12½ cents was announced, and several contracts made. This will not pay for coal. The agents are murmuring, 'How long! oh, how long!'"

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The line from Louisville to Chicago is now under one management, and only ten miles of road remain to build; this will be completed immediately. Col. Young returned from New York yesterday in very good humor. He said at one time it looked as if the combination was about to go to pieces. The trouble was in regard to some claims on the line between Chicago and Indianapolis. That line itself is composed of what were formerly several disconnected and unprofitable roads, and when the scheme to consolidate with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago was proposed some old claims were revived. At the meeting in New York these disputed claims came up for discussion. It was thought they were not of much force, but as a measure of caution the Detroiters insisted on an indemnity; this was at first declined, but after some consideration it was acceded to, and the President was fully authorized to take all steps necessary to complete the consolidation. Col. Young was asked about the withdrawal of the cars of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago from the Indianapolis & Chicago Road last week. "It was done," said he, "because the other road was behind in its payment for freights. The matter has since been settled and freight prepaid."

SUICIDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., July 23.—Thomas J. Clark has been missing since Thursday, and between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock this afternoon was found in his carpenter shop, almost dead from the effects of strychnine. No hopes of his recovery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 23.—One Louis Rauher, a German, 40 years old, who came here from the north woods three weeks ago, being ill, out of money, and a stranger, committed suicide by taking poison at his boarding-house. He had no relatives in this country, but had a farm of eighty acres in Saginaw county. His effects are in the hands of Coroner Laubenstein, who will hold an inquest.

ERIE, Pa., July 23.—Riley G. Monross, of Lebouf, Erie County, suicided by shooting himself through the heart. It is reported that he had been drinking hard. He leaves a wife and three children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., July 24.—This afternoon the body of an old man named Matha, who had been a resident of this city for a long time, was found in the Mississippi River on the Missouri side. He was 74 years old, and crossed on the ferryboat last Thursday, since which time he has been missing. He has often of late told his friends and relations that he intended to make away with himself, which purpose he has evidently accomplished by drowning.

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 24.—Petroleum opened at 76⅞; highest, 77½; lowest, 75; closed at 75; shipments, 80,500; charters, 63,500; runs, 107,4[illegible]

MILITIA NOTES.

News of General Interest to the Citizen-Soldiery of the Northwest.

Reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania into Three Brigades.

A Grand Reunion of Old Soldiers at Bloomington in September.

Capt. Foster, Company D, Sixth Regiment, has obtained a leave of absence until Aug. 5.

Company C, Ninth Battalion, Piper City, is going to have new uniforms and equipments.

Capt. C. W. Laing, Adjutant of the Third Regiment, returned from his vacation last Saturday night.

Capt. E. T. Sawyer, Commissary of the First Brigade, has obtained a sixty-days' leave of absence.

The Board of Officers of the Sixteenth Battalion held a business meeting last Monday evening.

Company A of the Washington Light Infantry has gone on a visit to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Capt. W. S. McClellan, Company I, Third Regiment, Galena, has tendered his resignation on account of removal.

Col. C. M. Brazee, of Rockford, commander of the Third Regiment, was in Chicago Saturday, and attended the races.

Brig.-Gen. E. H. Rhodes' command, Rhode Island, will go into camp at Oakland Beach for five days, commencing Aug. 23.

The judges at the late conflict at Louisville decided that it was contrary to Upton's tactics to bring a company to a "mark time" from a halt.

The resignation of Capt. J. P. Brown, of Company C, Seventh Regiment, will be accepted as soon as he has concluded a settlement with the State.

Capt. W. W. Krape, Company C, Third Regiment, Freeport, recommends the discharge of Private George W. Lewis for the good of the service.

The First California Regiment went into camp at Santa Cruz July 2 for eight days. The camp was called Camp Upton, in honor of the late Gen. Upton.

The following privates of Company H, First Regiment, have been promoted to Lance Corporals: A. J. Corbett, R. C. Briggs, C. W. Leisch, and H. W. Colson.

Capt. James E. Bourke, Company E, Second Regiment, recommends the honorable discharge of Sergt. Patrick M. Ryan, on account of business engagements.

The new law of Michigan exempts any citizen who pays $10 annually as an honorary member of any company of State troops from poll-tax, duty, and fire duty.

An election for Captain and Second Lieutenant for Company F, Third Regiment, Rochelle, is ordered to take place at half-past 7 o'clock p. m. Aug. 2, vice Cort and Fesler.

The Governor's Guards are recruiting handsomely of late, and serious talk is indulged in regarding the erection of a new armory and club-house for the company.

Capt. L. C. Mills, Company C, Streator, recommends the discharge of privates William N. Johnson, John F. Shoop, P. McPhail, A. F. Chopin, and Emer V. Streunens.

Company H, First Regiment, Capt. Diehl, went into a camp of instruction at Kay's Park, Geneva Lake, last Saturday morning. The command will return this morning.

Second-Lieut. W. C. Powers, Company D, Eighth Regiment, Quincy, has tendered his resignation after nine years' service, a portion of which was in the independent militia.

Last Wednesday Auditor's warrants were drawn against the State military fund aggregating over $55,000. The expenses last year for armory-rent, fuel, light, etc., were $53,153.52.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office, Pennsylvania, mustering out and discharging all the Commissaries and Paymasters connected with the National Guard of that State.

The following promotions have taken place in Company D, Sixth Regiment: Corporals D. L. Wood and Nicholas Pauly and private Frank D. Brown, to be Sergeants; privates Eugene L. Gray and Daniel Lanterman, to be Corporals.

Lieut.-Col. Weiter, of the First Cavalry, confidently expects to get carbines for his command ere long. A requisition has gone to Washington for the arms, which, it is understood, has been signed by Secretary-of-War Lincoln, or will be.

It is announced, unofficially, that a "Western Rifle Association" has been formed, and that a military badge, to be known as the "Champion Military Badge," will be shot for annually. The meetings of this new Association are to take place in September or October.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Hickman, of the Eight Regiment, has resigned, on account of removal from the State. The order says: "Lieut.-Col. Hickman has proved himself a very efficient officer by his past services, and his retirement is a loss to the organization of which he is a member."

Second-Lieut. S. T. Kemble, of Company D, Fourteenth Infantry, has tendered his resignation, on account of his connection with the public schools of Rock Island. The Commander-in-Chief, in accepting Lieut. Kemble's resignation, expressed regret, as he had proved himself a competent officer.

The latest revision of the code allows a company of infantry but four Corporals, whether the said company is composed of fifty men or 100. The way most of the Captains get over this is to appoint four lance or acting Corporals, who are considered in the direct line of promotion. In other words, they have a batch of Corporals sprouting continually.

Capt. E. A. Clark, Company G, Twelfth Battalion, Plainfield, recommends the discharge of the following men on account of removal: Joseph J. Boland, Charles H. Colson, Henry H. Hess, Wesley B. Heintzelman, Hugh Lenner, Bernard E. Quinn, George W. Scofield, Charles W. Vanolinda, Robert W. Wright, Julius H. Aulsbrook, Thomas McFadden, Thomas Boland, and William Sweetwood.

Special order No. 193, issued from general headquarters last Wednesday, disbands and musters out of the service Company C, Seventh Regiment, located at Peoria, and commanded by Capt. J. P. Brown. This order has been issued on the recommendation of Maj. Vance, Inspector of the Second Brigade, and the Colonel commanding, the membership having fallen below the minimum number.

The settlement of accounts between the State and the Government was completed at Springfield last Friday in regard to the exchange of arms, and the State will, as a result, secure 1,200 stand of new patent rifles. It is to be presumed that Adjutant-General Hilliard has had a great deal to do with securing this very acceptable boon to the National Guard, for there is nothing that the military needs so much as improved arms.

A Captain of a New York regiment was recently fined, by a brigade court-martial, for six delinquencies. He took an appeal upon four of the counts to the Commander-in-Chief, on the ground that they were for absences from officer's meetings, for which absences he had already paid a fine to the regiment. The fines mentioned in the appeal were remitted, but upon the two others the brigade court was sustained.

Maj. Hazzard, Inspector of the Fourth Brigade I. N. G., in a recent tour of inspection, established a somewhat novel precedent by relieving the Captains from command of their companies and substituting the junior officers to conduct the formal ceremonies of inspection. It seems as though the Major might have adopted some other exercise in which to train the Lieutenants and develop their military knowledge than that of an official inspection, but perhaps his time was limited.

It may do no harm to suggest to Brig.-Gen. Elliott, the new incumbent in the Adjutant-General's office, that a reorganization of the Illinois National Guard on something of the same plan as has just been perfected in Pennsylvania might not be amiss. It is quite likely that the new Adjutant General will be overpowered with suggestions upon entering his office, and therefore THE TRIBUNE will go no further in this direction, but leave him free and untrameled to work out his own policy, subject to the will of the Commander-in-Chief. He will doubtless confer with the Inspector General and his assistants before any radical changes are effected in the service.

A fair warning is furnished to all the National Guardsmen who are not citizens of the United States not to go to Germany, no matter how great their longing may be to see the "Faderland." Frederick Brink, a member of the First Connecticut, went abroad, was nabbed by conscript officers, and placed in the Sixteenth German Regiment, stationed at Cologne, where it is fair to presume he is now getting whatever of Upton's tactics he may have in his head knocked out, and the rigid old German tactics substituted. A friendly note has been sent to Secretary Blaine by Congressman Buck, and it will probably not be long before "Johnny comes marching home again" with a spoiled visit as a souvenir.

The Second Regiment took out eighty-five men for battalion drill on Market street last Friday night, under command of Col. Quirk. The men were so tardy in getting around that the battalion did not go out until 9 o'clock. A few simple movements were undertaken, which in the main were well executed. The march in column of fours was fair, except the distances, which were horrible. On right into line was passable. The commander, wishing to change the command from the left side of the street to the right, while marching in column of fours, gave the order, "Companies, column right." The command was executed, and when the right side of the street was gained the order, "Fours left," was given. This would have brought the battalion into column of companies, company front, but the command was not executed, company column left being executed instead from some misunderstanding. Taken all in all, the drill was a good thing for the boys, but more of them would be still better.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania has at last perfected its reorganization. In place of having five brigades, there will now be but three. Gen. George R. Snowden has been assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Gen. James A. Beaver to the Second, and Gen. J. K. Sigfried to the Third. The reorganization breaks up three regimental organizations,—the Seventh, Eleventh, and Seventeenth,—and will disband thirteen companies of infantry and one of cavalry. Gen. Huidekooper and Gen. Reeder have retired. Both these officers were intending to resign had a reorganization not taken place. It is, however, assisted by the *Army and Navy Journal*, an acknowledged authority upon such subjects, that the organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard is not by any means as complete as it might be made, and the writer of the article naively says that "it is the direst nonsense to quote Gen. Sherman as saying 'Pennsylvania has a division of 9,000 well-equipped, well-drilled, and well-disciplined troops ready for the field,' and to argue from it that it cannot be made better, or that each and every organization composing it is perfect." And yet, as imperfect as the *Journal* makes the organization out to be, it would rejoice the heart of the Illinois guardsman to realize that Illinois had even as good a one.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.

Brig.-Gen. Reese, commander of the Second Brigade, is about to cut the Gordian knot and settle the encampment question himself. He has sent out circulars to different cities throughout the central portion of the State asking the people what they are willing to do for the soldiers provided the General takes them to that place for an encampment. It is understood that Peoria and Quincy both want it, and are making arrangements to secure the prize. Following is a sample copy of the bids of the General, addressed to the Mayors of the different cities:

I have the honor to inform you that the commanding officer of Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard, would be pleased to receive on or before Aug. 1, 1881, proposals from localities desiring to furnish the necessary accommodations for an encampment. The camp grounds are to consist of not less than forty acres of suitable ground, well drained, and within reasonable distance of railroad stations, and furnished with an abundant supply of good water.

The transportation and subsistence that can be assured by localities will have much influence in determining the place for the next encampment. By order of BRIG.-GEN. REECE.

CHARLES F. MILLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BLOOMINGTON BLOW-OUT.

The veteran reunion at Bloomington on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September promises to be an event long to be remembered. The committee having the matter in charge, and particularly the local portion of it, appear to have a praiseworthy interest in making it one of the biggest things of the kind that have ever taken place in Illinois. Bloomington should be a good place for such an affair; it is centrally located, large enough to supply all reasonable wants, and peopled with a class of citizens who have never been mentioned in history for their meanness. It is the desire of the managers of the reunion to have all the State troops present and as many from other States as care to come. Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies to transport the citizen-soldiers to Bloomington without expense to them: ice, straw, fuel, water, and such luxuries will be furnished free upon the grounds. It is the wish of the veterans that the militia should go into camp for a few days upon the ground, commencing a day or two before the reunion takes place, in order to assist the railroads in their work of transportation. All that is asked of the State troops in return for the courtesies extended to them is that they shall be under the general control of the commander of the reunion camp, be subject to guard duty when necessary, assist in the sham battle, night attack, parades, etc. The ammunition will be furnished to them free. There are to be two cash prizes offered for the best drilled infantry companies of the National Guard, for the two best drilled individuals, a prize for the best section of artillery, and a prize for the best troop of cavalry. A silver cup will be competed for at the rifle-range, and the best military band will receive recognition in a similar manner. The full details of the program have not as yet been arranged, but will be published in the prospectus in due time. The amounts of the several prizes will be deposited in the Bloomington banks, subject to withdrawal at the command of the State Committee, so that any company winning the prize is liable to carry the money home without further trouble.

The First Cavalry Battalion, Lieut.-Col. D. Welter, is making active preparation to go to Bloomington. It is quite likely that there will be a large force of the National Guard there. The Local Committee have promised to have as many horses at the disposal of Col. Weiter as can be obtained, and the boys anticipate a good time. In view of the limited appropriations, perhaps it would be as well for the I. N. G. to go in a body to Bloomington as to undertake to hold separate encampments.

FAILED TO BECOME LAW.

Such Was the Fate of the Election Bill in the New York Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—After the final adjournment of the Legislature, at noon today, the members, who have had their trunks packed for the past week hurried away on the first train, and to-night scarcely a politician is to be seen. In the confusion of the last hours of the session many unimportant bills were rushed through, and some important measures were not reached. Among the latter was the Congressional Vacancy bill. It had passed both Houses, but, shortly before adjournment, was recalled from the hands of the Governor for amendment. When it had reached the Senate the hour of dissolution had arrived, and it was not taken up. The provision in the bill making it mandatory upon the Governor to order special elections was felt by many of the leading legislators of both parties to be a very serious defect. The object of recalling the bill from the Governor was to cure this defect. It is believed that the failure of this bill is agreeable to the new Senators. They fear no disastrous consequences, as all the vacancies in Congress now existing can be filled at the general election, without hazard from any quarter, unless by some unforeseen circumstances, through the death of the President, an extra session should become necessary. Even in that event the Republicans express confidence that enough Greenbackers (so classified) will act with them to secure the organization of the House. Judge Robertson will assume the duties of Collector next week in all probability. Before the close of the session he resigned his position as President pro tem of the Senate. Senator McCarthy was elected to the office. This action was taken in consideration of the continued illness of Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins. If he should die before January next McCarthy would become Lieutenant-Governor.

A MOTHER AND SIX CHILDREN DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 23.—The storm which visited La Crosse on Wednesday night was a severe one, but the damage done in this city by water or lightning was trifling compared with the damages elsewhere. You have already been informed of the results in this city, but it was not until to-day that news of the damage done in Coon Valley, about twenty miles southeast of La Crosse, was received. The storm was in the form of a deluge, and the damage to property was very great. The creeks at Upper Coon Mills were swollen until they overflowed banks and were changed to rushing torrents, carrying death and destruction in their wake. Situated near Upper Coon Valley Mills is the house of Hans Jensen, a Norwegian laborer. Jensen was in La Crosse on the evening of the storm, being engaged as a laborer in one of the North Side sawmills. When the storm burst the banks of the water immediately surrounded the dwelling wherein lived his wife and six children, ranging in age from infancy up to 15 years. The water continued to rise rapidly on all sides, and terror seized upon the occupants. They did not stop to consider that by going upon the roof they would be at least safe from drowning, but instead they deserted the house and made a frenzied attempt to battle with the torrent around, in vain attempting to reach terra firma. The result was that the mother and six children, after a desperate struggle, succumbed, and were swept along by the waters lifeless. Last night a neighbor came to the city to break the sad news to the bereaved husband, and he has gone to the place where he lost all his family. At last accounts the bodies had not been recovered.

Sensible Men.

Mr. Robert Simpson, foreman Highland Iron Foundry Company, Boston, Mass., recently related the following: We have used St. Jacobs Oil in our foundry, and have never seen anything to equal it. Many cures of bruises, sprains, etc., have been effected by it; and one of our men was cured of a severe case of rheumatism by the use of the remedy. It can be highly recommended. Every time a man gets hurt now he purchases St. Jacobs Oil, and of course uses it with prime success.

Nature's Sluice-Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the débris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise, and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel, or slime, and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it, both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient in either form.—*Independent.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Tonic in Feeble Digestion.

I have found Horsford's Acid Phosphate to be a good tonic where there was enfeebled digestion. G. SCHLAGENHAUF, M. D.
Altamont, Ill.

THE TOWER SYSTEM.

That Is the Plan for Lighting Cities by Electricity.

A Complete and Unprejudiced Survey of the Light at Akron.

Its Merits and Defects Candidly Considered, and Opinions of the Public Thereon.

Special Correspondence Indianapolis Sentinel.

AKRON, O., July 19.—This is one of the busiest little cities in the great State of Ohio. It has a population of nearly 20,000, and in manufacturing enterprises scarcely has an equal of the same size. The mission of the *Sentinel* representative being to obtain the opinions of the citizens of the place in regard to the Brush electric light,—more particularly the tower system,—his time has been taken up in that manner. Some of the immense manufactories have been visited, and merchants, capitalists, officials, and laboringmen have been interviewed on the absorbing topic. As has previously been stated, the city has two masts,—one on Buchtel College and another in the central portion of the city. The latter is more than 200 feet high, and the two lights, it is claimed, are equal to 3,200 candle power. It will be well to bear in mind that Akron is a difficult city to light on account of its many hills and the immense number of shade-trees, having at present a dense foliage. In seeking the desired information it has been the aim of your correspondent to talk with representative men of the place and those who only have the interest of the city at heart. No one having any interest whatever in the Gas Company has been talked to on the subject. It is impossible to give all of the interviews that were obtained. There is no question but what the larger number of the citizens of Akron are opposed to the present manner of lighting the city, while some of them are strong in their denunciation of the action of the Council in adopting the light. Others look upon it merely as an unfortunate mistake. By nearly all of the citizens it is regarded as experimental and not as a sure thing. In some cases the *Sentinel* man would approach a crowd and ask for an expression of opinion in regard to the light. This would generally lead to a lively discussion of the merits and defects of the light, and it was quite noticeable that at least four men out of six were opposed to the mast system, and regarded the experiment as having been unsuccessful. A strong fight is being made against the further expenditure of the city's money in erecting more masts. A petition to this effect is in circulation.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

Your correspondent was introduced to O. C. Barber, Esq., Vice-President and Western Manager of the Diamond Match Company, consolidated, a very influential and prominent citizen. Mr. Barber, by the way, is well acquainted in Indianapolis, and, having some knowledge of the territory to be lighted there, his opinion of the electric light will be of special interest. In answer to your correspondent's interrogations Mr. Barber said:

"I do not like the light, and consider it a failure; nine-tenths of the citizens will tell you the same thing."

"But I am told you light your works by the Brush system," queried the scribe.

"Yes, we do. We are outside of the city limits, have no gas there, and were afraid of coal-oil."

"What was the cost of gas when you were a member of the City Council?"

"Not to exceed $4,000 a year, if that."

"How far is the tower light thrown?"

"About a quarter of a mile."

"Does that fulfill the representations of the Brush Company?"

"It does not, as I am informed."

"What was the promise?"

"That a light for a radius of a half-mile would be furnished."

"Do you consider the light a success?"

"Far from it. I only consider it an experiment, and one at the expense of the city."

"But isn't the cost far less than gas?"

"I believe, from the cost of our light, that it is at least one-quarter more than gas, for there is the cost of carbons, fuel, oils, engineer and fireman, reflectors, globes, and many little things that are charged to miscellaneous, fire department, etc."

"What is the cost thus far, if you know?"

"I think about $15,000, though several citizens have tried to obtain the cost and have failed."

"What would you estimate the power necessary to operate twelve towers?"

"An eighty-horse power engine might do, and for double that number a 140-horse power. I think from what I know of Indianapolis it would require sixty or seventy towers, and the cost would be very great, for it would then necessitate several engines and several circuits, and of course an engineer and fireman for each."

At the invitation of Mr. Barber the *Sentinel* man visited his residence on Market street, three squares from the tower, where all light is cut off by ordinary shade trees, such as line North Meridian, Tennessee, Illinois, or Pennsylvania streets.

"There is a buggy approaching," said the match manufacturer, "get in the centre of the street and see how far you can see it."

I obeyed his instructions and took a position in the middle of the street. It was so dark you could not see five feet. I thought the buggy was going from me, but in a minute more a horse's head came alongside and within a foot of my left. "Hello," said the driver, "I thought a buggy was coming," and he pulled up short. Fortunately, owing to the dense darkness, his horse was held down to a slow walk, and perhaps any accident was thus averted.

"Now, you see," said Mr. Barber, "that is the light we are taxed for. There have been three or four collisions here, and a few nights ago one gentleman ran into two buggies within a half square. Now, let's see the difference; there is a gas post here," and in a moment more a bright light burst forth. It was beneath the foliage, and consequently gave a bright light for at least eighty feet where utter darkness reigned before.

TEMPORARY DARKNESS.

The next gentleman visited was Chris. Schoeninger, a wealthy German, and extensive cattle dealer. Mr. Schoeninger said: "The light does not fulfill the representations of the Brush Company. It throws a light not to exceed four squares, and far short of a half mile. In the alley by our building, one square and a half from the tower, there is no light whatever. I prefer gas; it is a better light. The electric light went out three times Friday night, leaving the city—or that part lighted—in temporary darkness."

A COUNCILMAN'S OPINION.

The reporter was introduced to Councilman P. H. Peckham, and that gentleman expressed himself as follows: "I voted for the electric light, but now believe it incapable of lighting a city like Akron, and consider the system a sad failure. I shall not vote for another mast as long as I am a member of the Council."

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. J. H. Pitkin, formerly Judge of the Probate Court here, said: "The experiment with the electric light is brilliant as far as it goes, but the city at present is very poorly lighted. I have no doubt that electricity is the coming light, but it is as yet nothing more than an experiment. I doubt the advisability of any city expending money in putting in the light. The tower system is far from being a success. If the light should be used on posts similar to the manner of the lighting of the streets by gas, it certainly would be much more expensive than gas. The time for lighting cities by electricity has not yet arrived. It cannot be used in cities where there is a heavy foliage or tall buildings." Judge Pitkin is an unprejudiced citizen, having retired from active life, and has only the city's interest at heart. His opinion is that of a taxpayer. He was formerly one of the Directors of the State Insane Asylum.

NOT THE WAY TO LIGHT STREETS.

The *Sentinel* man was informed that Mr. C. S. Cobbs, City Solicitor, had given the matter considerable thought, and his views were therefore obtained. He said: "The light has fallen far below the promises made to us by the Brush Company. It has been clearly demonstrated that the present system is not the way to light streets. It is far from being a success. Our back streets are scarcely lighted at all. The light benefits only those living within three squares of it, and where there is no obstruction. After leaving the light the darkness is intensified to a considerable degree. Although I have not studied the cost of the light, it is evident that it is far more expensive. Eight masts will not furnish the city sufficient light." Mr. Cobbs wanted it understood that he was not prejudiced either way, and was of the opinion that the majority of the citizens of Akron thought as he did.

LARGELY EXPERIMENTAL.

The opinion of Mr. S. A. Lane, Mayor of Akron, was next sought. It was plain to be seen that he was favorably impressed with the light. He said: "This experiment has grown out of a fight between the City Council and the Gas Company. When the system is perfected the light will be a success. It is already a success as far as it has gone. One reason why the light has not been more satisfactory is that expectations had been placed too high. I live about a third of a mile from the mast; the light is shut off from me by a church and the heavy foliage of the trees; it strikes the hill further on. In the rear of my house, on a dark, cloudy night, I can see objects very distinctly. The light shows much better on a dark night than at any other time. I am of the opinion that six more masts, with lights equal to those in use, will thoroughly light the city. The trees form obstructions to the light, and the shadows are intensely dark. I look upon it as largely experimental as yet." Mayor Lane expressed his belief that electricity would at an early date furnish light for the world.

MAJORITY OF BUSINESS MEN AGAINST IT.

Mr. George Crouse, President of the Bank of Akron, was asked for his views concerning the light. He replied: "The light itself is a grand thing. The system of lighting cities by masts or towers has not been successful here. Akron is now poorly lighted. It would take a great many masts to furnish sufficient light for the city. I regard it as an experiment and not by any means as a sure thing. It was the result of a quarrel in which the Gas Company and City Council figured. For about three squares the light is fine. As to the expense attached to the light I am not prepared to speak. I believe that the majority of the business men of this city are opposed to it. Indianapolis cannot be lighted by twelve masts." The opinion of Mr. Crouse is that of one of the leading citizens who is unprejudiced and has no interest in the Gas Company or Electric Light Company.

WHY HE IS OPPOSED TO IT.

Meeting Capt. H. A. Brown, one out of four members of the City Council who are opposed to the electric light, the *Sentinel* man asked for the cause of the opposition. "I am opposed to it," he said, "because it has not proved a success and is not the proper way to light a city. It is an experiment in the interest of the Brush Company at the expense of the city. Our taxpayers do not want the light. The side streets are not lighted at all. The light is obstructed everywhere by trees and houses, and, going out of the glaring light, the darkness is impenetrable."

CONSIDERS IT A FARCE.

George W. Lieber, of the firm of J. Lieber & Co., wholesale and retail liquor and tobacco dealers, said: "I consider the electric light as used in this city a farce. The system is incorrect. Akron cannot be lighted by eight masts. It is an absurdity to think of such a thing. The side and cross streets will be, as they are now, in utter darkness. It has not come up to the promises that were made, and does not come up to our expectations by a great deal. The city was much better lighted by gas."

PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL.

While in search of information, Mr. L. K. Miles, of the Empire Mower and Reaper Works, was met. In answer to questions he said: "A greater portion of the time since the masts were erected I have been over to Indiana selling reapers to you Hoosiers, and have therefore not examined it as carefully as I might otherwise have done. Putting it mildly, I cannot help looking upon it as partially successful. Our people doubtless placed their expectations too high, and were necessarily disappointed. There is considerable complaint from citizens over the manner in which the streets are lighted. The light is soft and beautiful, and for quite a distance make the streets light as day. Where there are obstructions, however, deep shadows are cast that makes the darkness impenetrable. I live almost midway between the College light and main mast, and perhaps receive more benefit than others. Where cities are well lighted by gas I would look upon it as unwise to go into an experiment of this kind. It is not yet perfected, while gas is a sure thing. I am well acquainted with the City of Indianapolis, and believe it would take quite a number of lights to illuminate the city."

Many other persons were interviewed, but their opinions were similar to those above. George T. Perkins, cashier of the Bank of Akron, M. H. Krummie, a retired business man, and John B. Etz, a prominent horse-dealer, all expressed themselves opposed to the light, and believed the tower system a failure. Mr. Etz said he considered the light a fraud; that it might be used in an open field, but not with success in cities.

THE COST.

With a view of showing the cost of the tower light, etc., as compared with gas, your correspondent visited the City Clerk and obtained from him these figures, though there may be additional expense to add thereto for which no vouchers have thus far been drawn:

COST OF LIGHT.

Iron mast complete	$ 1,850
Two steel boilers, 16x48	2,330
Engine, sixty horse-power	1,646
Boiler-house	1,516
Engine-room complete	1,440
Line-construction	150
Brush Company	3,798
Engine-house stack	413
Painting	39
Labor	70
Miscellaneous	93
Total	$12,351

RUNNING EXPENSES.

Engineer, one year salary	$ 1,020
Fireman, one year salary	600
Carbons	360
Broken globes	50
Cost of running machinery	25
Fuel	475
Four hundred coal-oil lamps	2,200
Total	$ 4,705
Total cost for 1881, with low estimates	$17,056

THE COST OF GAS.

The following table shows the cost of gas used by the City of Akron during the fiscal year of 1876, after which it was discontinued and coal-oil lamps substituted. From this is deducted a sum given below, which was previously paid by the Gas Company for the city:

Gas, March, 1876	$ 182
Lighting and extinguishing	146
Gas, April	255
Lighting and extinguishing	146
Gas, May	215
Lighting and extinguishing	146
Gas, June	178
Lighting and extinguishing	146
Gas, July	224
Lighting and extinguishing	146
Gas, August	215
Lighting and extinguishing	146
Gas, September	185
Lighting and extinguishing	146
Gas, city offices	32
Gas, October	258
Lighting and extinguishing	145
Globes and casks	35
Fittings	133
Lighting and extinguishing, November	145
Gas, November	384
Lamps and globes	48
Cast pipe	20
Gas, December	218
Lighting and extinguishing, December	145
Gas, January	231
Lighting and extinguishing, January	145
Lighting for February	145
	$4,676
By credit to Gas Company (estimated by City Clerk at $1,200)	500
Total cost of gas	$4,176

RECAPITULATION.

Total cost light and towers, 1881	$17,056
Total cost gas, 1876	4,176
Difference in favor of gas	$12,879

Boils, pimples, freckles, rough skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 573 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LADY'S SILVER WATCH between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-st. by L. A. HENDRIKSON, 65 Oak-st.

LOST—IN DOUGLAS PARK LAST SATURDAY, black-silk umbrella, blue inside, black handle, crooked end. Finder will be paid what he asks on delivery to owner, who will call for it. Address A. KREIS, 14 North Ada-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE CHANCE—$350 WILL BUY the handsome and stylish bay mare, Lady Bashaw, raised in Kentucky, sired by Bashaw, Jr., by Grand Bashaw, dam Lady Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Lady Bashaw is 7 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs over 1,000 pounds, has flowing mane, and tail to the ground; has fine style and action, needs no boots or weights; she is a fine-gaited young mare, well broke in all harness, fears nothing; she trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:31, 2:30, and 2:31¼, at which time she was purchased for $850 for present owner, a lady who has driven her the past year and now offers her so low to dispose of her immediately on account of leaving the city; she is warranted perfectly sound and kind. Can be seen and driven at any time at owner's residence, No. 1254 Michigan-av.

A GENTLEMAN'S FINE DRIVING horse for sale—A beautiful Lakeland Abdallah; must be sold immediately; she is a full cousin to Maud S., is coming 5 years old, and has trotted a full mile in 3 minutes; she is perfectly kind, and warranted sound in every respect. May be seen any evening at 3416 South Park-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av.: fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—FINE DARK BROWN horse, suitable for ladies' driving; afraid of nothing. G. R. JENKINS, 241 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING horse; young and sound. 422 West Madison.

WANTED—DRIVING OR EXPRESS horse or top buggy in exchange for 4 or 6 ton scale. Address J 93, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe.

INSTRUCTION.

CARRIE A. JOHNSON, TEACHER OF Elocution and dramatic art. 179 Ashland-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.:
At a bargain—4-story and basement brick stores, 45x90, lot 45x110 to alley on North Clark-st., between Ohio and Chicago-av. Taxes, $265. Insurance, 50c on the $100. Rents now to first-class tenants, $4,0.0 per year. We will sell this property so it will net the buyer 10 per cent on rents. Where can you do better than 10 per cent on No. 1 first-class business property? Call and see this before buying. Just as represented.
$14,000—Two frame stores and lot 30x80, south front, on Madison-st., near Jefferson; rents for $1,600.
$12,500—No. 1 store and lot 25x110, corner Madison and Ann-sts.; the lot is worth the money; this is cheap.
$85 per foot—75x125, northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av., with 6-room cottage; this lot is only two blocks west of Ashland-av., south front, and is the cheapest lot offered in Chicago to-day; a splendid corner for stores and flats over; this lot sold 6 years ago at $125 per foot.
$130 per foot—25x125, east front, on Halsted-st., just north of Twelfth; first-class business lot.
$130 per foot—Fine lot, 30x150, on La Salle-st., between Grant and Schiller; this lot is cheap; fine neighborhood.
$800—$350 down, lot 26x100, east front, on Paulina-st., between Indiana and Ohio; half a block of street-cars; this lot is cheap at $1,200; it ought to sell for $800.
136 feet on Washington-st. by 125 deep, 100 feet east of California-av., north front. Now we will sell this lot for $80 per front foot, and you can make more money in one year from now on this purchase than anywhere else; Washington-st. will be the finest improved street on the West Side, and will be newly paved and decorated with trees complete in twelve months; then you will have to pay $100 per foot for lots here; take a bargain when it is offered; you cannot do better.

DWELLINGS.

$16,000—A magnificent 3-story and basement octagon stone front, every modern finish, and lot 25x185, east front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.; this is first-class every way, and a bargain.
I have a No. 1 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling, brick barn, and lot 25x125; stone steps; stone sidewalks; house has every modern finish; on Laflin-st., near Monroe. Will sell cheap. Possession at once; first-class neighborhood.
$8,000—A splendid white stone-front dwelling; every modern improvement; lot 20x145, fronts on Union Park on Ogden-av., near Washington-st. Possession at once; terms easy; bargain.
$6,000—This is a fine 2-story and basement octagon front brick, all the modern improvements, and lot 25x150, east front, on Lake-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.; it is a lovely place to live, fronting Lake Michigan, and only one block from the Illinois Central Depot; it is cheap. Possession can be had at once.
$6,000—Fine 10-room modern brick dwelling, and lot 25x150, east front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.; very cheap at $6,000.
$3,900—No. 1 12-room frame dwelling, and lot 25x160, south front, on Fortieth-st., half a block west of Cottage Grove-av. cars; cheap.
$3,000—7-room first-class frame dwelling. This house is in good repair; lot is 34x125, south front, on Jackson-st., near Cambell-av. It is paved, and the assessment paid; it is a bargain for some one.
$2,700—Stone front 10-room dwelling, bath, water, and gas, hot and cold water, lot 22x100, on Polk-st., near Hermitage-av.; this property is cheap at $2,700. Terms easy.
$2,200—12-room 2-story frame dwelling, barn, and lot 27x150, south front, on Congress-st., near Campbell-av.
$1,300—A first-class 12-room frame dwelling on five years' leased lot, $50 per year, on Walnut-st., near Hoyne-st. House rents for $35 per month.
$2,500—6-room cottage, and lot 50x100, on Menomonee-st., 2 blocks from Lincoln Park. Very cheap at $2,500.
$4,600—9-room 2-story brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, east front, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome brown stone-front house near Eighteenth-st.; heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor.
INDIANA-AV.—2-story and basement house, with mansard, near Eighteenth-st.; large family alcove room in extension on parlor floor; $8,500.
INDIANA-AV.—Octagon brown stone front, finely finished, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $12,000.
LAKE-AV.—Octagon stone front house near Thirty-fifth-st.; best view of the lake that is obtained anywhere in the North or South Division; $6,500.
GROVELAND PARK—A double brick residence with 100 feet lot. The barn cost $6,000. A delightful home in the most beautiful spot in Chicago; $28,000.
WOODLAND PARK—Large house, with 50 feet lot.

FOR SALE—
Some good business property in South and West Divisions.
Acre property at Hawthorne, adjoining the grounds of the C., B. & Q. R. R., and Belt Railway. Some very good bargains.
Good mortgage paper for sale.
Also 16 lots in Block 10, in Davis' Subdivision, corner Twenty-ninth and Wallace-sts.
No. 2309 Indiana-av.
Several good bargains in house property in the West Division.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SAFE INVESTMENTS.
RANDOLPH-ST.—50 feet, with buildings, well rented, near Green-st., $10,000.
INDIANA-AV.—24⅓ or 49⅔ feet, east front, near Thirty-eighth-st., cheap.
INDIANA-AV.—Fine house, near Twenty-sixth-st.
STATE-ST.—Near Eldridge-court, $15,000.
DEARBORN-ST.—Several fine houses and cottages, bet. Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth.
F. C. VIERLING,
132 La Salle-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.
WABASH-AV.—50x170 feet, located 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st.; very desirable lot.
INDIANA-AV.—50x160 feet, northwest corner Thirty-fourth-st.; east and south front.
INDIANA-AV.—24x158 feet, near Eighteenth-st.
GROVELAND-PARK—Several beautiful lots; the most beautiful and delightful location in Chicago.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED business property fronting on South Water, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren-sts.; also on Market, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State-sts., Wabash-av., and Michigan-av. We also have first-class improved and unimproved residence property for sale at bargains. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2131 MICHIGAN-AV., lot 25x161 to an alley, 100 feet north of Twenty-second-st., 3-story and basement brick building. Store and basement used for business, upper floor as first-class flats. Will sell this property at a price to net 7 per cent on the present low rental after paying all expenses. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND HANDSOME house, 13 rooms, with lot 50x160 feet, in a very accessible and desirable location on the South Side. Large porches, from which a fine view of the lake is obtained. The house is in perfect order, and cost over $9,000 to build. Price of house and 50 feet, only $11,000. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2023 MICHIGAN-AV., a fine 3-story and basement first-class house and 2-story brick barn, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER IN NEW residence district on North Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, Room 13, 95 Dearborn-st.

Agent for the care and management of property.

A very fine residence in Waukegan with out-buildings, with seven acres of land about the buildings.
It is an hour and a half's ride from Chicago, and the fare 30 cents per day.
The house is of brick substantially built, 2 stories and French roof, all finished and in nice order, having 18 rooms, with fine view of Lake Michigan.
The land is in a high state of cultivation with an abundance of fruit,—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc.
Also a fine vegetable garden.
Will be sold at a great bargain, or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD—Bids will be received until Aug. 4 for the purchase (for all cash) of 200 feet frontage a short distance west of Maplewood Depot and near Milwaukee-av. The highest and best bid will be accepted, subject to the approval of the County Court of Cook County. Title perfect; complete abstract furnished. WM. O. COLE, Assignee Empire Insurance Co., 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH CHICAGO, near harbor, with river and railroads, 5 acres, 10 acres, 25 acres. Bargains in lots centrally located. Best investment in Cook County. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DON'T BUY A LOT UNtil you have seen my illustrated real estate catalogue, mailed free. FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$500 PER ACRE; 40 ACRES on State-st., 2½ miles north of Pullman; the best bargain and the nicest piece of acre property offered. Terms to suit buyer. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, close to depot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car Shops, $800 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMBER OF CHICAO FIRM, ABOUT to visit Leadville, Colo. (via Denver), will undertake brief paying commissions in those vicinities. Also, ticket wanted at cut rates. Address for three days J 95, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—
We will pay the above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure. Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle. DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager.
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AT ONCE, WITH best of references, and first-class business qualifications, with $5,000 cash, to take half interest in good established business; profits from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum. Address, or apply to JOHN MORRIS, Room 17, 150 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—VOCALIST WHO CAN accompany an organ; lady or gentleman. Salary low but certain; medicine wagon; would like to hear from Miss Ida Livingston. Address all letters to Doctor, Colling House, Alpena, Mich.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY house at Marquette, Lake Superior.—The subscriber, being about to change his residence, offers for sale his house at Marquette, Lake Superior.
The grounds are 225 feet front by 150 feet deep, with a perfect lawn and a very choice variety of acclimated shrubbery.
The house is thoroughly built of brown stone, pointed, with water and gas laid on, and an excellent furnace and open fire-places. No better house of its size, or handsomer, or with better water-view, can be found in the United States, and this tastefully furnished.
The place will be sold, with all the furniture, except books, pictures, linen, and silver, for $30,000. Half the amount can remain at 7 per cent for an indefinite time if purchaser prefers. This is a rare opportunity for any one to obtain an elegant country house in a pleasant and healthy locality, ready for instant occupation, at a moderate cost. Inquiry can be made of the subscriber, or of the Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, Mich. A. A. RIPKA,
Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—By C. H. Mulliken, agent for the care and management of property, Room 13, 95 Dearborn-st.
A very fine brick house with 7 acres of land about it, in high state of cultivation, large number of fruit trees (apple, pear, plum, and cherry), situated in the City of Waukegan, at a very low price.
Also a good frame house, 9 rooms, good stable, with five acres of land about the buildings, plenty of fruit, abundance of vegetables; a very desirable and low priced; about five blocks from depot in Waukegan.
A small farm at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., for sale, or exchange for city property, 32 acres of land, excellent quality, good house and barn, cow stable, wagon shed, chicken house, etc., all in good repair; large number of fruit trees, all kinds and very thrifty, being young trees; good cellar under house and barn; fine well-water; house is finely situated, overlooking the city; good schools and churches near by. A lovely home for any one desiring to live in the country.

FOR SALE—BY T. B BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.:
200 acres of hardwood timber land in Hamilton County, Illinois, seven miles from McLeansboro. This land is A1 black, rich soil and bottom land; is is covered with large, tall white oak, black oak, walnut, hickory, ash, and other fine timber. We will sell for $7 per acre, and other people hold their lands at $20 per acre adjoining ours. N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21 and the S. E. of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 16, T. 6, R. 7, in Hamilton County. This is certainly a great bargain. Want money at once is the cause of sale.
1,000 acres of excellent pine timber land, never been burnt or cut out, on Peshtigo River, in Oconto County, Wisconsin. Will cut 7,000 feet of lumber per acre. Will sell this land cheap.

FOR SALE—FARM—FIRST CLASS 240 acre farm in Will County near Joliet, now in fine state of cultivation; fine road to town, plenty wood and water. Apply to owner. I. CAMPBELL, 84 and 86 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

Second floor, 42 Fifth-av., 2 rooms. $15.
Fifty-fourth-st. and Egandale-av., two-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, good barn and large grounds, cheap to a good tenant.
Fifty-first-st. and South Park-boulevard, two-story and basement brick house, good barn, and large grounds.

WEST SIDE.

604 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement house, with barn; will be put in good order.
298 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick; every room in house heated by steam; all in first-class order.
220 South Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st. cars, 3-story and basement brick, a beautiful house with ground about it, in nice order, all modern improvements.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT $14, FIRST FLOOR, 507 Belden-av., near Park. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$1.50, $2, AND $2.50—ROOMS for gentlemen, light and cool, opposite Jefferson Park. 418 West Adams-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—38 LA SALLE-ST., STORE and basement; also second story of 38 and 40 La Salle-st. 40x65 feet. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—214 AND 216 WASHINGTON-st., corner of Franklin, double store and basement; also, large second story rooms in same building well suited for wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, Agent for the care and management of property, Room 13, 95 Dearborn-st.:
2313 Wabash-av., a large handsome house, in fine order.
2338 Michigan-av., brick house, 3 stories and basement, in good order.
32 Evans-av., 2-story frame house, desirable every way for a small family.
Also 292 North State-st., handsomely furnished brick house, furniture in very excellent order, will be rented to a good tenant at a fair price; immediate possession given; house 3 stories and basement, all modern improvements.
Also store 3231 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO FTATS, 6 or 7 rooms each, or house containing 12 to 14 rooms, adapted for housekeeping by two small families, modern improvements, well located, and convenient to street-cars. Rent not to exceed $40 per month. Address, with full particulars, D 41, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN WITH conveniences for 4 horses, wagons, etc., must be on South Side north of Twelfth-st. ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 138 and 140 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENtleman, a pleasant furnished room except carpet, with closet and water in room or near. Address H. W. WILSON, 145 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, cottage, nicely furnished or unfurnished, between Twelfth and Twentieth-sts., and east of State. Address 1636 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CHEAP house near Sangamon and Fulton-sts. Address L 71, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS OPENING—WANTED—A good man to take charge of a large boarding house at Steel Works, South Pueblo; building brick, and will accommodate about eighty men, and has modern improvements; house partly furnished, and board of men guaranteed; only first-class man who has had experience in business, and with capital enough to run the business properly need apply. For further particulars address W. W. TAYLOR, South Pueblo, Colo.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF the largest and finest merchant mills in Chicago, in very heart of city; eight run of stone and capacity 350 barrels of flour per day; running now day and night; machinery in perfect repair; will sell or exchange for Chicago property or a good improved farm near Chicago; price $30,000; look at it. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SALOON, WITH 6 bedrooms nicely furnished, three parlors, splendid piano, dining-room, kitchen, etc.; everything first-class; cheap for cash. Apply on premises. HAPPY FRED, 564 South State-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE AT LINCOLN, Neb., first-class, large and growing trade. Address J 8, Tribune office.

I WISH TO MEET WITH A CATHOLIC who will join me in a paying business as a silent or active partner, must have means. Best possible reference. Address F 93, Tribune office.

SALOON WITH BUILDING, BEST locality, ice cream factory, restaurant, notion store. LISSNER & WOLFF, 57 North Clark-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

$1,500—A NICE CORNER DRUG-store on North Side, rent $30.
$2,600—Fine drug-store on South Side, only store in the neighborhood; doing a nice business.
$2,700—This is a first-class grocery store on Halsted-st., two horses and wagons, store has all the trade three men can attend to. Owner going to Europe cause of sale. It is a great bargain.
$2,000—Nice boot and shoe store on Milwaukee-av.
$1,500—Nice grocery store on West Lake-st. Death cause of sale.
$2,200—Drug-store doing a nice business in town of 3,000 people, 100 miles from Chicago. Bargain.
$10,000—Will trade for house and lot,—this is one of the largest and finest grocery stores in Chicago, doing over $150,000 per year; four horses and wagons; corner. You can't do better than to buy this.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding will do well by sending orders to our new place, 432 State-st., the biggest place in our line in the city. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer. Wanted, absolutely, 200 ladies' dresses, for which I will pay the highest price in cash. Remember the number, 432 State-st.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Geider's, 394 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Geider. Mail orders promptly attended to.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS
Are celebrated for their beautiful singing quality of tone, elasticity of action, durability, and elegance of finish. Established 40 years. Sold for cash, or on time to suit purchasers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STORY & CAMP.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, an experienced grocery bill clerk; state age, past record, salary expected, and address E 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—8 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS molders, steady work and top wages, to work on house and railroad work. J. W. AMBROSE & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—A CARPET UPHOLSTERer; one who understands cutting, fitting, and laying bordered carpets and hanging window shades and draperies. Address ABERNATHY, NORTH & ORRISON, Kansas City, Mo.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER to take charge of market, must understand business thoroughly. J. T. Shurman, 1013 West Lake.

WANTED—BAKER—A FIRST-CLASS second hand on bread, at 1809 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR COLorado and Arizona; wages $2.50 to $3 per day; cheap fare; 500 for other States and city work, at $1.75 per day; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water st., and at 23 West Madison st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and New Mexico; wages from $1.15 to $3; free fare. Also for Colorado; cheap fare. Be sure to call at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN, $1 SAMPLES FREE; $30 per week guaranteed energetic persons on small capital with our goods. Send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY FOR GENERAL office work; wages $3.50 or $4 a week to start with. Address, in own handwriting, J 98, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK about a place in the country. Apply after 1:30 p. m. Monday, at 163 South Clark-st., Room 6.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO DO general housework, the other to take care of children; good wages. Apply at 2723 Wabash-av.

WANTED—DISH, PANTRY, KITCHEN and dining room girls; apply to SHEPPARD, Atlantic Hotel.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 451 North Clark-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; German or Swede preferred; good wages to the right one. 158 South Peoria-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for private families and boarding-houses. G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO sell needle packages, needle-cases, laces, embroideries, bias cutters, etc.; $4 to $7 a day easily made in the city. Circulars to country agents on receipt of 3 cents for postage. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—8 YOUNG LADIES. APply to C. WILLIAMS, stage door McVicker's Theatre, at 10 a. m. Monday.

WANTED—GENTEEL LADY CASHier for restaurant; must come well recommended. Inquire at "The Dairy," 153 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL clerk by a young man of 22; wholesale house preferred. Reference given as to character. J 56, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced and competent coachman (colored). Can give best of references. Call at 1434 Michigan-av., basement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical chemist, well experienced in analytical work and assaying. Address CHEMIST, care Mr. Lusman's drug-store, 96 North Wells-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN SEWing, embroidery, fancy knitting, and crochet work by a young English woman. Can furnish best of references. Address M, P.-O. Box 144, Hyde Park, Ill.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING housekeeper in a small family; no washing. Reference given and required. Address L E, Burlington Post-Office, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable widow with 7-year old son; want a good home as housekeeper. Address F 97, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl as lady's maid or children's nurse; good sewer. Address F 1, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc. Colorado Branch, 408½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000 at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in Chicago and vicinity in sums to suit at lowest rates. JAMES WILMOTT, 110 Dearborn, Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; $30,000 cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, 6 per cent; good security, responsible party; prefer to deal with principals only. Address M 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 23 Dearborn-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

123 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ELEgantly furnished rooms, with board, in a private family (French), with use of piano and bath, etc.

SOUTH SIDE.

1426 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT AND well-furnished rooms, at moderate prices; first-class table.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, to room and board in a private Jewish family; accommodations first-class; location on South Side, near business portion. Address L 78, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD within ten minutes' walk of business centre, on Pine-st., near Indiana; 12 or 6 o'clock dinner. Terms $5 per week; or room can be rented for $8 per month. Address K 52, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE (MARBLE BUILDing), opposite Custom-House, adjoining Grand Pacific, 228 and 230 Clark-st.—Pleasant outside rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 per night; $3 and $3.50 per week.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 23 ADAMS-st.—Cool, pleasant, and well furnished rooms, with board, from $5.50 to $10 per week; day board, $4 per week; transients, $1.50 per day.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and refurnished; cool and pleasant rooms, with board, from $6 to $8 per week. Day board $4; transient $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 25 new rooms, we can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A 4-STORY BRICK store 22x180 on leased lot 10 years on Madison-st., near Franklin; rents now for $3,000; taxes $600; ground rent $1,100; will pay $10,000 cash and the store for a store and lot or house and lot in Chicago; store will rent for $5,000 next year. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposi. new Court-House. "The Octoroon."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James O'Neill. "Saratoga."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposit Adams street. Thomas Summer Night Concerts.

Chicago Driving Park.
At the terminus of the Madison street car-track. Trotting at 2 o'clock.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1881.

FAIR weather, with westerly winds, may be looked for in this locality to-day.

THE cotton warehouse of A. P. Wright & Co., at Thomasville, Ga., containing 1,400 bales of cotton, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. The books of the City-Treasurer "went up" in the conflagration. The building and contents were insured for $52,000.

ONE of the most hopeful signs of a permanent prosperity for the railroads, subject to variation according to the condition of the crops, is the evidence that the companies are equipping themselves with substantial facilities. Of the total mileage 33,679 miles were laid with steel rails, and the statistics show a vast increase in locomotives, cars, depots, side-tracking, and other facilities.

FATHER BOYLAN, of Cavan, Ireland, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience of Irish-Americans in this city last evening on the Irish land question. He indorsed the Land League in the most unqualified terms, and paid an eloquent tribute to the services of Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, and other leaders of the present movement. He declared that the management of the Land-League funds was honest and above reproach.

A SAIL-BOAT containing three persons was capsized about four miles out in the lake yesterday afternoon by a squall, and all three would certainly have perished but for the bravery, promptitude, and presence of mind of Capt. Buscey, of the steam-yacht Pet. The same gallant sailor was instrumental in saving several other lives yesterday. Capt. St. Peter and the life-saving crew at this point also rendered excellent service, and their heroic endeavors saved many persons from a watery grave.

SPECULATION is rife as to the probable successor of Justice Clifford, whose death is daily expected. Judge Cooley, of Michigan, is mentioned as his most probable successor, and there are some who talk of ex-Senator Conkling for the place, but it is likely that if Conkling shall be appointed to the Supreme Bench he will succeed Justice Hunt, whose retirement is only a question of a few months, rather than Justice Clifford. It is not at all certain, however,—in fact, it is highly improbable,—that Conkling would accept a Supreme Court Judgeship, even if it were offered to him.

EDWARD IRVING, the English tragedian, speaking of Edwin Booth's successes in London, says they have been as gratifying to him as they could be to Booth, that his high courtesy, artistic fellowship, and simple-minded devotion to their common art have made his engagement in London one of the most delightful in his (Irving's) remembrance. This is certainly high praise from so competent a critic as Irving. It is creditable alike to the great American actor on whom it is bestowed and to the generous English actor who uttered it.

A MARKET has been made in Italy for an article in the manufacture of which Americans—naturalized Americans—have recently excelled—beer. The ravages of phylloxera have tended to increase the price of wine in Italy, and the Italians have taken to beer-drinking as a consequence. The beer manufactured in Italy is rather poor in quality, and the imported article comes principally from this country. The Italian tariff is rather in favor of imported beer, and the American manufacturers of the foamy beverage are likely to take advantage of the circumstance.

IT APPEARS that the Turkish authorities at Tripoli have not acted in accordance with the Porte's pacific assurances to France. The landing of troops and war material has had the effect of rousing Mussulman ire against France, and of giving the haters of French intervention a sort of courage to express themselves. The French and pro French inhabitants of the city have been subjected to many annoyances. It may be that the people at Constantinople are not aware of this state of affairs, but it is quite likely they are, and that the Sultan has not been telling the honest truth.

THE Royal Commissioners appointed by England to settle the Transvaal difficulty have refused to sit with the representatives appointed by the Boers to settle the financial difficulty. The Boers have demanded an apology for this action of the Commissioners, deeming it an indignity, and now refuse to appoint any representatives to meet the Commissioners. This is deemed a serious hitch in the negotiations. Matters are likely to be still further complicated by the acquittal of the Boers charged with the murder of Capt. Elliott by a jury composed of eight Boers and one Englishman, and by the fact that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood has promised to the loyalists of the Transvaal that special arrangements would be made whereby the Boers will not be permitted to legislate for the natives without the consent of the British Resident.

AN examination of the President's wound by Drs. Hamilton and Agnew yesterday morning showed beyond doubt that a "pus cavity" had formed in the track of the ball and beyond the point where it glanced from the rib, and that the cavity could only be reached by an incision three inches below the mouth of the wound. The incision was made by Dr. Agnew, and the cavity was reached at a little more than an inch below the surface. A tube was inserted into this incision, and the pus commenced to flow freely, and the discharge was entirely satisfactory to the physicians. Since the operation the President's condition has continued to improve, and Dr. Bliss was enabled to state last night that, notwithstanding the complications, the chances were in favor of the patient's recovery. This view was indorsed by Dr. Reyburn, and Dr. Hamilton telegraphed his wife last night that the President's condition was favorable.

EARLY Saturday morning the President's wound, which had for several days discharged a considerable quantity of healthy pus, became obstructed near the inner end of the drainage tube, while the process of suppuration in the deeper parts of the wound continued. A "pus cavity," partial or complete, was thus formed, and the discharge from the mouth of the wound ceased. The patient was then taken with a chill, which was followed by a high fever, the pulse rising to 130 and the temperature to 104. His condition caused great alarm, as it was feared that blood-poisoning had set in, or that an abscess had begun to form. An examination of the pus discharged, however, showed that all the indications of blood-poisoning were absent. Further examination showed that there was little to fear from the formation of an abscess, and that the chill and subsequent fever were caused by the "pus cavity" alone. The obstruction which caused the "cavity" was removed, and in the afternoon the patient's fever subsided, and he obtained relief. At 10 p. m. the pulse had fallen to 106, and the President was sleeping quietly. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, who were hastily summoned to Washington when the unfavorable symptoms made their appearance last night, expressed renewed confidence in the President's condition, and said that the situation was by no means as grave as feared.

THE New Orleans *Democrat*, in reply to some remarks of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE showing the importance of white labor in the South by setting forth what white labor accomplishes in the North, flies the track and in true Southern fashion denounces THE TRIBUNE as "a vilifier of the South." The only part of its reply which is not personally abusive is entirely incorrect. It is as follows:

> There is a very large class of decent, well-informed people at the North, though, who will ask themselves what sort of white people they must be at the South who annually produce by their own labor from $120,000,000 to $160,000,000 worth of cotton, and how it is that a population representing such enormous wealth should consent to be held in contempt and subjection by a population who represent nothing but idleness and violence. Of course the whole proposition is as false as it is preposterous, and every one who has visited the South understands it. How many thousands of white farmers must there be in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas to produce the three or three and a half million bales of cotton, which, according to the United States statistics, is annually produced by white labor in the South? The average crop of the small farmer is about five bales. Any one can make the calculation.

The *Democrat* knows as well as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that this is not the truth. So far from white labor in the South producing three and a half million bales of cotton in a year, it does not produce a quarter of it. A few upland sandhillers get out perhaps an average of a quarter of a bale to the acre, and they belong to the class of those who cannot hire negroes, and have to work or starve, and this class does just as little work as possible. They manage to raise three or four bales of cotton, a little corn, a few sweet potatoes, some watermelons and peanuts, and the rest of their living they get by shooting squirrels or catching mullets in the creeks or bayous. If they get any money they spend it in buying "moonshine whisky" and smoking corn-cob pipes in the cross-roads grocery. This kind of "white labor" is of little benefit to the South; indeed it is a drawback, as it adds nothing to the general purse. Perhaps nine-tenths of the productive labor performed in the cotton States is done by negroes, who support themselves and the whites also. Where only one-half of the population works it is not difficult to account for its poverty, and the *Democrat* would do well to recognize it and urge its white people to put their hands to the hoe and the plow and develop their resources instead of meeting a friendly suggestion with misstatements, insolence, and bad manners.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELAPSE.

We have again been reminded of the value of President Garfield's life. Under the influence of the late encouraging reports from the Executive Mansion the currents of business, of passion, and of pleasure grew strong, and flowed again in the old channels. Everybody said: "The President will recover," and this conviction restored the public pulse to its normal condition. It was even assumed under the reassuring influence of hope and confidence that even if the President should now die the effect would be far less disastrous than if the assasin's shot had proved immediately fatal. It is thus that hope deludes and cheats the human mind of its highest reasoning power. When the alarming news of Saturday was flashed over the country the feeling of confidence in the President's ultimate recovery, and the resulting assurance of stability, suddenly vanished like the shadowy illusions of an unsubstantial dream. In every city, town, and hamlet of the land the feeling of grief, of unrest, of apprehension, and of excitement was renewed. The sharp shock of the assasin's act was again felt; the old feeling of rage and indignation at the atrocious deed was revived and again dominated men's minds; every heart was touched anew with a fresh impulse of sympathy; every head was bowed with a new weight of sorrow. The exchanges were convulsed with alarm. Excited operators struggled in vain to hold the markets to their normal condition. In Wall street, the centre of the country's vast business interests, "all other influences at work on the market sank into insignificance before the reports from Washington." When the President's pulse went up, stocks declined; when it went down, stocks recovered.

It is plain that the effect of the President's death, if it shall unfortunately occur, has not been surely calculated. It cannot be discounted like an ordinary event; hence the bulletins from the Executive Mansion are watched for and read, when posted, with painful, absorbing attention. This anxious vigil of a whole people—fifty millions—shows the immense value of the life of any man who may hold the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, and the sympathetic nature of the watch shows the depth and tenderness of the regard entertained for President Garfield. In four months the people had come to entertain for him a feeling of high respect; and with the respect of the American people for a chosen official there is always mingled a feeling of warm affection. The people began to love President Garfield as soon as he had gained their respect,—the feeling of affection was growing rapidly when he was stricken down by the assasin, and now they love him with an added warmth and tenderness for the dangers that he has passed.

Some sympathy ought to go out toward the surgeons in charge of the President's case because of the heavy responsibility they are called to assume. The deep sympathy and the impatient anxiety of the millions of people who watch every known act of the surgeons in charge exert a powerful reflex influence upon them. They are well aware that they cannot escape censure in the event of the President's death. The censure may be utterly unjust, but its injustice cannot be proven. Thus the surgeons are compelled to bear a triple burden—their own extraordinary anxiety for the recovery of their illustrious patient, the anxiety of the public for the life of their President, and care for their professional reputation—sure to be assailed in the event of a disastrous issue. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will not be appalled and unnerved by the almost overwhelming character of the responsibility thrust upon them. To meet and properly bear this responsibility requires the exertion, not only of the best medical and surgical skill, but a display of the highest qualities of manhood—coolness, self-poise, and nerve.

The delicacy of the duty devolving upon the surgeons may be inferred from Dr. Reyburn's statement: "The President is certainly not strong; he is very weak indeed. He is not as strong as he is generally supposed to be. He has to be lifted on sheets, and, whenever we wish to give him a glass of water, we have to raise his head. Certainly the President is not strong." It is evident that the President cannot bear heroic treatment; his life hangs by a slender thread; all there is left for the surgeons, the physicians, and the nurses to do is to guard that frail thread against a repetition of the terrible shocks of Saturday, which hurried the sufferer to the very verge of the valley of the shadow of death.

THE CITY MUST KEEP ITS PLEDGE.

THE TRIBUNE has already called attention, editorially and locally, to the rumor that the ordinance now before the Council to shrink the fire limits and enable real-estate speculators to run up frame shanties on their vacant lots, which comes before the Council to-night, has nineteen votes and the Mayor pledged to its support. THE TRIBUNE has already pointed out the untold dangers which will result from the adoption of this ordinance, and it restates them once more, with a hope that a majority of the Council are not yet blinded to the dictates of honesty and common sense.

The Council has no right to pass the proposed ordinance. When, in 1874, the fire limits were made coextensive with those of the city, the Council entered into a moral compact with the citizens that it would leave those limits unchanged. It said to every merchant and to every householder, whether his tenement was of brick or of wood, "Henceforth your property shall not be menaced by the erection of more wooden buildings." It said to the insurance capital of the world, "Henceforth you may rest assured that nothing will be done to make fire risks unsafe in Chicago."

Those pledges were accepted in good faith by the citizens of Chicago and the insurance men of this and other countries. Costly stores have been erected and filled with expensive goods. Palatial residences and the comfortable homes of mechanics have been built by the thousand, their owners relying on the promise of the city that their security would not be endangered by indirect incendiarism. Now there are Aldermen who propose to violate this pledge, and to break the faith of the city. The amount of insurance-risks in Chicago at present is about $500,000,000. All of that insurance was placed here at low rates because of the extension of the fire limits. Narrow those limits, and that insurance will be canceled in a day, to be renewed, if at all, only at much higher and intolerably burdensome rates. Are the Aldermen prepared to send such a visitation as this upon every merchant and every householder in Chicago?

The chances of destruction by fire will be increased the moment the ordinance is passed, the cost of insurance will be doubled, and the expenditures to supply means for the extinguishment of fires will be trebled. The recent growth of the city has been solid and the additions to the Fire Department have consequently been slight. But the moment the business quarter is ringed around with wooden shanties, that moment ten or twenty additional fire-engines will have to be purchased and manned, the water-system, already imperfect, will have to be enlarged at enormous cost, and the city will be plunged back again into the condition of bankruptcy in which it was left six years ago.

And this is the state of affairs which an alleged majority of the City Council propose to visit upon us. Such legislation is corrupt, incendiary, or malicious, or all three of them. It is legislation for the benefit of a few real estate men at the expense of everybody else. The object is to enable these men to sell cheap lots to workingmen on which to put up wooden houses. The men who buy these lots and erect these houses will find what with the enormous taxes which they will have to pay for protection, and the constant risk of destruction to which their houses are exposed, that no measure could have been adopted by the Council which could work as disastrously for them and for their interests.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The marvelous growth of the American railroad system is again brought to mind by the early sheets of "Poor's Manual for 1881," which reveals some astounding and many curious facts. It brings down the statistics to the end of 1880.

The railroad mileage of this country on Jan. 1, 1881, amounted to 93,671, of which 7,174 miles were constructed during the past year, as against 2,771 for the year 1879, and 2,607 miles for the year 1878.

No other single circumstance could be cited which would illustrate so pointedly the renewed activity and high prosperity of the past year. The continuation of the same conditions during the present year make it certain that the length of the railroads in this country at the end of this year will reach a round 100,000 miles.

The combined capital stock and debts of the railroad companies, representing the nominal investment and value, amount to over five billions ($5,108,000,000), or two and a half times as much as the present National debt. As the bonds of the various roads are liens thereon, and will be paid for the most part, they may be regarded as a legitimate part of the cost, and, reckoned as a whole, they amount to over $2,392,000,000. Of the capital stock—$2,553,733,176—it is fair to deduct at least $1,000,000,000 as "water," or fictitious increase over the actual investment. The real value of the railroads of the United States may, therefore, be set at about four billions ($4,000,000,000), or double the National debt.

The earnings of the railroads during the past year were not less remarkable than their extension and progress. Their gross receipts amounted to 616 millions in 1880, as against 529 millions in 1879. This shows an increase of about 18 per cent in the business transacted, or about four or five times the rate of increase in population.

The year was especially favorable to the railroads on account of the extraordinary yield of crops and the enormous foreign demands. These conditions also enabled the railroads to maintain high freights. Hence their net earnings, notwithstanding their large expenditures for extensions of track, and renewals and additions for rolling-stock and facilities, ran up to $255,193,436 from $219,916,724 in 1879,—an increase of over $35,000,000. The dividends on stock were $77,115,411, against $61,619,470 in the previous year. These facts will account for the tremendous "boom" in railroad stocks, which, having gone too high, are now giving way under the prospect of decreased earnings during the current year.

An examination of the figures by sections is interesting and instructive. It may be assumed in a general way that the population of the section known as "the West" is about the same as that known as "the South." But mark the difference in the evidences of production, activity, and enterprise of which the railroads furnish an excellent gauge! The total earnings of all the railroads in the Southern States, after allowing a generous amount on account of the greater difficulty in collecting accurate information from the companies of that section, foot up only $52,000,000 for 1880, and show an increase of about $5,000,000 over the preceding year. During the same year 1880 the gross earnings of the railroads of the Western States amounted to more than $290,000,000, which was an increase of nearly $50,000,000 over the previous year. The railroads of the West did nearly *six* times the amount of freight and travel business done by the railroads of the South, and the amount of increase over 1879 for the former was *ten* times as great as for the latter.

There are certain conditions which account for an increased railroad business in the West over that of the South, but this tremendous difference can only be explained by the difference in the habits of industry between the people of the two sections. In the West everybody works; in the South only the negroes, as a rule. That explains it.

CONKLING'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

It is difficult to forecast what Mr. Conkling's future political fortunes will be, because it is not known what his intentions are. We doubt whether he has marked out any definit course to pursue with reference to public life. According to the New York accounts he was taken by complete surprise when he heard that his twenty-nine supporters all fell in line at the last and voted for the regular Republican nominee. A short walk apparently enabled him to recover himself, and he sent a dispatch to his late faction at Albany, in which he predicted that "the near future will vindicate their wisdom and crown them with approval" for the desperate fight they made to defeat the election of two Republican Senators. The meaning of this is by no means clear. The nearest future which can pass any judgment upon the conduct of the Conkling faction at Albany will be the State election in the coming November. If that election shall result in a triumph of the Republican party, such an event can scarcely be construed as "vindicating the wisdom" and "crowning with approval" a desperate attempt to break down the Republican party. If the result of the fall election in New York shall give the Democrats a majority in the State Legislature, then certainly it will demonstrate the wisdom, not of Conkling's followers who tried in vain to adjourn the Legislature without an election of Senators, but of the nearly three-fourths majority of the Republican members who insisted upon electing two Republican Senators before adjournment.

Col. George Bliss, of New York, in a conversation last Saturday with a reporter of the New York *Times*, states Conkling's case very clearly:

> "What effect does this election of Lapham and Miller over Conkling and Platt have upon Mr. Conkling—what will be its effect on his future in this State?" asked the *Times* reporter. "On Mr. Conkling?" queried the Colonel. "Oh, yes; he will be an eminent lawyer. I think that will be his future position. I presume,—of course I don't know,—I presume he will settle down into the practice of the law in this city; if he should do so he would undoubtedly acquire a very large and lucrative practice and make a fortune in it easily." When asked if the circumstances surrounding the election of Lapham were such that Mr. Conkling could lay any claim to a share in its accomplishment, Col. Bliss said he did not think Mr. Conkling could make any such claim. There had been a time in this controversy when Mr. Conkling, by withdrawing himself from the canvass, or by giving his personal following in the Legislature the right to vote as they pleased, might have claimed with some reason that he had yielded somewhat and done much to promote harmony and give strength to the party. But that time had passed several weeks ago. Mr. Conkling's discomfiture was accomplished more by the power of public opinion than by anything the politicians had done or had left undone. There was no mistaking the quality or the extent of that public sentiment. During the week when Conkling resigned his seat he (Col. Bliss) was in Albany and talked with members of both Houses as to what their probable course would be as to choosing successors. Many of them casually said they supposed they would vote to send Mr. Conkling back again. Well, they went home among their constituents at the end of that week, and what was the result? They found the people to a man almost against Conkling, and not merely as a matter of sentiment or passing opinion,—they were vigorously, unanimously opposed to his again occupying a seat in the Senate. It was a revelation to many Senators and Assemblymen who had regarded the matter only from the standpoint of politics,—of caucuses and nominating conventions,—where the "machine" is the power and the people are not often heard. They went back to Albany on the following Monday with new ideas on the subject. The people were about tired of Mr. Conkling's antagonisms in the party. They had just passed through four years of Mr. Conkling's hostility to the Administration under President Hayes. All at once it burst upon them that there was another four years of hostility in preparation, and they said they were tired of this local and personal antagonism to an Administration that the people had chosen. That was where the victory came in. Undoubtedly, too, now that it was over, there would be a general feeling of relief among the people, not only that the fight had closed, but also that it had been determined in favor of the Administration. There would not be any lasting ill-results to the party arising from it,—the issue, if there was any issue in it beyond a purely personal one, would be forgotten soon, and, in any event, it had been fairly and squarely fought out, and that was or ought to be the end of it.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

The French Government evidently begins to appreciate the real magnitude of its operations in Northern Africa, and the dangers that are in prospect from the growing disaffection among the Arabs, not only in Tunis and Tripoli, but in its own colony of Algeria. Up to the time of the invasion of Tunis there had been no hint that Algeria was not as loyal to France as Canada is to England, but the French troops had hardly crossed the Tunisian frontier before all of Southern Algeria was in a blaze of revolution, and, as no headway can be made against it before autumn, it will gather still greater head and great damage will have been inflicted upon French interests before the malcontents can be reduced to submission. At the outset the punishment of the Kroumir seemed to be at the most only a summer-day's excursion, and they vanished before the advance of the French troops like mist before the sun, and in a very short time the latter returned home amid the applause of their countrymen and the vigorous protests of the Italians in Marseilles. The Bey placed himself under a French protectorate, and everything seemed roseate in Tunis, and France flattered herself she was enriched with a new African dependency, and began to cast longing eyes towards Tripoli. Her troops had hardly reached home, however, before the Bey's Government was scattered to the winds, anarchy took the place of order, the tribes in the interior, under Turkish stimulus, became refractory, and Sfax broke out in open revolt. The town has been bombarded and the revolt has been quelled, but the disaffection of the fanatical Arab tribes still continues. The entire southern half of Algeria and Tunis is in rebellion, and the Tripolitan tribes are not slow in lending their aid and joining the insurgents. These Arab tribes now hate and have always hated the French with a bitter, deep, implacable feeling of resentment. They are the worst fanatics to be found among all the Mussulmans, and unquestionably they will make a desperate fight before they come under French domination. It is equally unquestionable that the French will hold their position in Algeria and that they will also reduce the refractory Arabs, though it may take much time and will cost an immense amount of money and perhaps use up their surplus, upon which they have recently been congratulating themselves. There is no other course for France to pursue, however. To convert the Mediterranean into a French lake, and, for commercial perhaps more than political reasons, to occupy a position in Northern Africa which will enable her to advance African civilization, has been the dream of France since the days of Charles X., and now she has gone in too far to retreat. She must go on with the work; and, as she has plenty of money and a fine army, with no one else to fight, there is no reason why she should not establish her supremacy in Northern Africa. It will quicken her commerce, increase her resources, keep her army from rusting, employ her sailors in transportation, and will be for the ultimate benefit of Africa. The only serious obstacle in her way is the financial expenditure, but there is not a nation in Europe so well fixed in pocket for war as France. It would make quicker work of it, and would be a saving of life and money, however, if she would drop all absurd pretenses of protection and go in and absolutely annex what she wants, and then devote herself to the development of commercial intercourse by opening up the country and building railroads,—improvements which must remain in abeyance as long as she is engaged in war.

THE SPARTAN BAND.

Conkling's tribute to his "Spartan band" is certainly vague, and perhaps there was no deeper purpose in it than to end his political career of the present with a final flourish. In that case, it was a harmless piece of buncombe. But if Conkling intended it to sound a note of revenge, it is to be feared that he recklesly purposes to make his recent defeat permanent. If he means to go over to the Democrats, and use so much of his late machine as he can continue to control, whether covertly or openly, to advance the interests of the opposition in New York, there is not the smallest doubt that the same fate awaits him that has overtaken Trumbull, Doolittle, Julian, Palmer, Farnsworth, Ben Butler, and other recreants, who have found that they only left the Republican party for that party's good. Conkling just now is very much in the position of Sitting-Bull. His weapons and his pony have been taken away from him, and he is consigned to a reservation where his future conduct must determine his treatment at the hands of the public. His power for evil-doing has been cut off; his "Bucks" will not respond to any new war-whoop; he is confronted with the alternative of smoking the pipe of peace or courting everlasting extermination.

Conkling has distinguished abilities of a certain order, and he will be an exception to the rule of men who have had a public career if he shall be willing to relapse in the quieter channel of private and professional life. But there is only one way in which he can work back into politics with any assurance of success. He must fall into the ranks. He must give evidence of renewed loyalty and better temper. His present position is one which requires the virtue of subordination. If Conkling shall remain a Republican in fact as well as in name, he will be able to render his party important service in the future, and the long life of distinction which was conferred upon him should give him faith that such service will not be ignored. If Conkling shall ever return to politics in the proper spirit he may regain the ground he has lost. The Republican party of New York would probably be willing to make him Governor and ultimately return him to the United States Senate, if convinced that his late chastisement has chastened him. But it is not through spleen, spitefulness, revenge, or treachery that Mr. Conkling will ever regain his place in public life, either through the agency of the Democratic or the Republican party.

GEN. A. C. JONES, United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, has forwarded to the State Department a private letter written by Dr. Frank Cowan giving an account of a visit to Corea, whose mysterious confines he recently succeeded in penetrating. As a naturalist, and nominally surgeon of a Japanese steamer, he entered the ports of Fusan and Gingan, on the eastern coast, which by treaty are open to Japanese commerce. During his stay he collected much rare information and many valuable specimens illustrating the physical and social condition of this strange country and its inhabitants. "With respect to gold," writes Dr. Cowan, "I am of the opinion that the next of the countries on the golden rim of the Pacific, after Peru, California, and Australia, to disturb the monetary equilibrium of the world will be Corea. And with respect to my relations with the Coreans, I may add that, bearing no banner more alarming than a butterfly-net, and no weapons more formidable and provocative of war than a pencil and pill-box, I excited only a good-humored curiosity and a smile of mingled amazement and amusement at my incomprehensible occupation, and was unmolested accordingly. I saw nothing in the shape of a weapon among them, and nothing in their features and manners of the ferocious wreckers and piratical cutthroats of which I have read and heard as forming an alarming proportion of the people of the strange peninsula."

SAYS an exchange: "The desperate defense of Sfax by the Arabs, who 'fired from the houses, and preferred death to yielding,' recalls the saying of Gen. Lamoriciere during the Algerian war,—that the hardest part of an Arab siege always came after the town was taken. For the irregular skirmishing in which Arabs delight, the flat roofs and small windows of their houses give formidable facilities. One of the most striking episodes of this kind occurred at the French capture of Constantine, the strongest of the Algerian fortresses, in 1837. The place being almost completely surrounded by a chasm 500 feet deep, the only accessible gate was blown up with a petard, and the forlorn hope rushed in. So terrific, however, was the fire from the houses that he stormers, having lost more than half of their officers and nearly one-third of their entire number, began to fall into confusion. In this strait Col. St. Arnaud (afterward the famous Crimean Marshal) remembered a body of 'dare-devils' of various nations, but chiefly English, who were among the reserves. An excellent mimic, he uttered with all his might an admirable imitation of the British hurrah. Instantly the whole gang of desperadoes came rushing on echoing the cry, and poured through the gate like a torrent, while the Arabs, seized with one of those strange panics to which they are always liable, fled pell-mell from their strong position, and the town was taken."

THE New York *Evening Post* looks for a general Mussulman uprising along the whole southern border from Morocco down to Tripoli. Such a rising can under no circumstances be quenched speedily, and will under any circumstances give active employment to 100,000 men, and which the Sultan is pretty sure to instigate freely. He has, ever since his reverses in 1877, been threatened by the Arabs with the loss of his Caliphate,—a spiritual power which the Sultan seized in 1517, and has held ever since, after carrying the last Arab Caliph to Constantinople and shutting him up in a fortress. The rapid decline of the Ottoman power during the last few years has been reminding the Arabs that they invented the Caliphate and held it for nearly a thousand years, and that the Mussulman faith has not prospered under Ottoman ascendency. Temporal power is not necessary to make a good Caliph any more than to make a good Pope, and the more the Sultan feels his temporal power ebbing away, the more tenaciously, as is natural, he clings to the spiritual headship of Islam. It has of late been seriously threatened by the Arabs both of Central Arabia and of Northern Africa, and the troubles of the French are very likely to be increased by his desire to figure in a contest with them as the defender of the faith in the darkest day Islam has yet known.

A LETTER from Norfolk, Va., to the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, a Funder organ, says: "A friend of mine, on a visit to the Soldiers' Home a few days since, there met with Senator Mahone. They were old War friends, and this was their first interview since the late unpleasantness. They, in company with three other distinguished gentlemen, who shall be nameless, had a long and pleasant chat in which the 'situation' was freely discussed. The General emphatically informed my friend that he is a Democrat, but not of the stripe of Ben Hill and Joe Brown. Readjustment, he said, is but a secondary consideration now with his party. They are fighting for the material prosperity of the State of Virginia, which can only come in the securement of political rights to all classes. He referred to his speech in the Senate, and said that a Northern man in the gallery got the idea in him. He exclaimed, as he was trying to show what his party proposed to do: 'Thank God, I can go to Virginia to live now!' My friend says that the General's manner inspired him with his thorough earnestness, and his full conviction was repeatedly expressed that his party would win in the coming contest for Governor."

"THE late Earl of Beaconsfield's will," says the *Illustrated London News*, "has now been proved by Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild and Sir Philip Rose, the executors, the probate being dated the 29th ult. The gross amount of the personal estate is sworn to be $383,435, and the net amount, after deducting debts and funeral expenses, $319,560. The testator gives to Mr. Montagu Corry all his letters, papers, and documents, and also all the manuscripts and papers of his late father, with full discretion as to their destruction, preservation, custody, and publication, and a pecuniary legacy of £500; any profit realized beyond this sum by their publication is to go to his estate. He devises all his real estate in the County of Bucks to the use of his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, during his life, with remainder to each of his sons successively, according to seniority. The residue of the personal estate is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freeholds or copyholds in England or Wales, to be settled to similar uses. It may be noted that there is no disposition of the testator's real estate, other than that in the County of Bucks; so that if he left any such it would descend to the heir-at-law, his brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli. The value of the estate left to Mr. Disraeli by Mrs. Williams in 1863 was not more, it seems, after the legacies were deducted, than $100,000.

THE New York Legislature, after a seven months' session, has finally adjourned. The New York *Tribune* speaks thusly of its works:

> The McCarthy Charter, the only comprehensive measure of reform proposed at Albany, was smothered in the Assembly Committee on Cities, after passing the Senate. Some of its features were of doubtful expediency, but, as a whole, the effect of the bill would have been in the direction of consolidating bloated departments, and abolishing useless bureaus, and sharply reducing municipal expenses. Its failure in Committee is much to be regretted. The remaining laws affecting the local interests of this city are comparatively of minor importance. The chief of them reconstructed the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and is still on trial before the public. The laws protecting Central Park against invasion by a World's Fair, directing the removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir on Fifth avenue, and converting the ground into a public park, authorizing the construction of the Manhattan Square approaches, instituting contagious diseases hospitals, requiring the registration of plumbers with the Board of Health, and establishing a stricter system of contracts with the City Government, ought also perhaps to be named.
>
> A law was passed exempting American registered vessels belonging to citizens of this State from taxation. Mr. Steele's important bill for the equalization of taxation on personal and real estate was lost, in company with the bills of the Taxation Commission to tax savings banks, to tax life-insurance companies, and to tax trust companies. The lawyers were gratified by the passage of the Penal Code, which is now in the Governor's hands; and by laws continuing the Commission to revise the laws relating to New York City and a commission to revise the banking laws of the State. The United States was granted the right of way through Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the power to purchase lands for the proposed ship canal.

SENATOR HALBERT, chief spokesman in behalf of Mr. Conkling in the caucus that nominated Mr. Lapham, made a cheerful little speech in the course of which he expressed his belief that the Republicans would sweep the State in the elections next fall; he also promised that Roscoe Conkling, "that great leader," would be on hand to labor for the Republican party in the future. "Roscoe Conkling's Republicanism," he said, "is not skin deep, but is a part of his nature. We love him, and we drop bitter tears to think that he could not be elected, but we have placed the Republican banner in the hands of Lapham and Miller, and where they lead Roscoe Conkling and his gallant band of twenty-nine will be found keeping step to the music of the grand old Republican party." Mr. Conkling on the last ballot had only 28 votes, whereas he had 35 on the first ballot. He lost steadily from first to last.

THE Ohio Democratic press is still backward about coming forward in support of Pocketbookwalter, their high-tariff and monopoly candidate, for Governor. No one would ever judge from reading those papers that they had heard of his nomination, for he is scarcely mentioned at all. Why is this thus? An exchange suggests it may be that they are all waiting for him to tap the barrel. One of the drawbacks about being a pocketbook candidate for office is the necessity of paying for the support of everybody in the party. No one will work until he has his share of the "sinews." The innocent Pocketbookwalter will discern presently that buying a nomination is by no means equivalent to buying an election. He has merely paid his admission fee, as it were. The heavy expenses are all to come.

THE New Hampshire Legislature draws its per diem in summer, but its actual sittings are necessarily very much abbreviated on account of the weather. A Boston paper says that in the fifty days that have elapsed since the Legislature met it has been in session just eighty-three hours and twenty-eight minutes. On July 11 the members were in session one minute; June 27, three minutes; June 30, eleven minutes; and July 18, eight minutes. In a total of six days it is shown that they worked just two hours and forty-four minutes. They are paid $3 a day and mileage, but, reducing their sitting hours to legal days' work of ten hours each, their remuneration amounts to $18 a day,—about nine times as much as most of them could earn at any other occupation.

THE London *Times* has just heard the word "boss," and comments on it in this learned way:

> What is a boss? In America they have a way of giving grotesque names, but often, if the thing named is a reality the grotesqueness soon disappears, and the word soon becomes the mark of something far too important to be laughed at. So it is with the undignified title in question. "A boss," Mr. Parton says, "is simply a man who can get to the polls on election days masses of voters, who care little or nothing for the issues of the campaign, and know of them still less." He is, in other words, a political chieftain, on a large scale or on a small, with a following at his back who obey his orders implicitly.

"INQUIRY at the Treasury Department shows," says a dispatch to the Boston *Traveller*, "that the commission of Corporal Davis as Collector at Bangor, Me., is still held back, and that it will not be issued until an order to that effect is issued by the President." It is apparent Secretary Windom has become convinced that no change ought to be made in the office at this time.

SECRETARY BLAINE went incog. to Deer Park, Md., last week for rest, and the first man he met hailed him by name. "For Heaven's sake," said the Secretary, "don't call me Blaine. I am nearly tormented to death by visitors, letters, and telegrams, and came up here to get rid of them all and have a couple of days' rest."

THE Utica *Observer* (Dem.) predicts that the "Republican politicians of Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis Counties will be at boiling point very soon now over the selection of a successor to Senator-elect Miller." Judge Prescott of the first, Assemblyman Skinner of the second, and Assemblyman Chickering, Judge Turner, and ex-Representative Merriam of the third named counties are possible nominees. There is nothing in the rumor that Mr. Conkling intends to be a candidate and run for the Speakership. He couldn't possibly be elected Speaker.

THE Russian press censorship has lately become "intolerably severe." So says a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*. But it was supposed to be "intolerably severe" before. Are there degrees of "intolerable severity"?

RECIPE for making a Civil-Service reformer: Take one Senator, knead him into a Cabinet officer, then let him broil by a slow fire.

THE New York *World* is opposed to the abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal. So is Jay Gould.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Franck Le Flesch, the full-blooded Indian, who is copying in the Indian Bureau, is reported to be making good progress in his duties, and is giving satisfaction to his chief.

The thrifty Treasurer of the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane has been detected in buying Mexican dollars at a discount and paying them out at par to the employés of the Hospital.

A seaside journal says that the nice, spider-legged masher, with the corkscrew-toed shoes and twirling cane, is a necessity at a watering-place, in order that he may break the monotony and excite the curiosity of the children.

The following dispatch passed over the wires from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, to Coney Island Friday afternoon:

T. C. Platt, Oriental Hotel, Coney Island:
Me too. R. C.

Nobody knew the author.

The *World's* attack on Senator Miller is energetic and vociferous, but not original. It is directly stolen from Jack Cade's arraignment of Lord Say. The indictment may be found in the fourth act of Henry VI.: "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school; and . . . contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill."—*New York Tribune.*

Albuquerque, N. M., has a greatly respected Justice of the Peace. An illustration of his method of dealing justice is commended to Justices in other far West towns. He said to a Mexican, "Ye are charged with staling caned goods; what hav ye to say?" The Mexican replied, "Quien sabe?" "Well, said the Judge, "I'll thrust the harpoon of justice into yez and send you up for ninety days, till yez maybe can 'sabe.' Nixt!'"

At the great volunteer review held a few days ago in Windsor Park by the Queen, there were more men under arms—58,000 all told—than were ever mustered at one time on British soil since King Edward marched to the invasion of Scotland. Among the London corps present were the Inns of Court, popularly known as the Devil's Own (every man 'n the regiment being a lawyer), and the Artists, under Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy.

The teetotal fanatics are filled with horror because the wounded President has swallowed a few spoonfuls of old rum, administered by his physician. The highest form of stating their great principle is that the President should have died rather than have tasted the beverage which Christ drank in the form of wine at the Last Supper, the marriage feast, and probably every day at dinner, according to the custom of the country, and which St. Paul prescribed to Timothy for the stomach's sake.

Carlyle tells in his reminiscences that, having ridden sixty miles to Edinburg to consult a doctor, he told his story and asked: "Is this disease curable?" "It's all tobacco, sir," said the doctor; "give it up." Carlyle gave it up instantly and strictly. The following entry was discovered a considerable time afterward in his note-book. "Found, after long months, that I might as well have ridden sixty miles in an opposit direction, and poured my sorrows into the long hairy ear of the first jackass I came upon as into this select medical man's, whose name I will not mention."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* is entitled to some consolation, and takes it in this form: "Does any one fear that Gen. Grant will turn his back on Roscoe Conkling and join the Senator's former adulators in kicking the gallant leader when he is down? Hardly." But Grant will probably resume that reticence which was so impressive and becoming.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

New York *Tribune:* The country will now have a welcome rest from Conkling and all his works. For more than four months the public has been agitated by the gymnastics of this tremendous person who started out on an expedition designed to show that he was a bigger man than the President. Having failed in that, he resigned, and proceeded to "show what he could do" as a wholesale smasher of the Republican party. He has made a good deal of noise and kept his name in the ears of the public for many weeks, but the result is that he has dropped himself out of political life, while the Republican party awaits, serene and unharmed, the victories which are before it."

The New York *Mail* (Rep.) says of Conkling and his proposition to be a good Democrat if he could only be elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy he created: "Whether he agreed to divide the Republican party and give the next Legislature to the Democrats as a consideration for Democratic aid in adjourning without an election, or to aid the Democrats in the Senate by continuing his savage and vindictive war on the President, in consideration of being elected by Democratic votes, either way his attitude is that of a man false to all political, moral, and manly obligations, lost to all sense of gratitude or shame, reckless beyond Aaron Burr himself, and without the slightest claims on the support of any Republican, however heavily burdened with past favors from the ex-Primate."

New York *Sun:* An election for State officers is about to take place in Ohio; and if there was ever an occasion when the Democrats ought to have nominated their very best man for Governor this is the occasion. This proposition is so plain that every one but an idiot can appreciate it; and yet, instead of putting up some such man as Judge Panney, or Mr. Groesbeck, or Follett, the Democratic State Convention have nominated a Greeley Republican, a manufacturer, a high tariffite, named Bookwalter, who has never before been heard of in connection with public affairs. It is said, by way of explanation among the enemies of the Democracy, that Mr. Bookwalter, being rich, obtained his nomination through the use of money among the delegates; but this is a charge we know nothing about. We prefer to think that he is a decent man, and that the nomination was fairly made. Viewing it in this aspect, we say that it is not encouraging. It does not illustrate that wisdom which the partisans of Democracy ought to possess. It does not show that sense of responsibility, that consciousness of the situation which every patriotic politician ought to feel. Once more we ask, Why is this thus? There are men among the Democrats who are in every respect qualified to conduct the Government of the country. Why are they not called upon, and the inexperienced, the beginners, the ex-Republican boys, left at home to serve out their apprenticeship before they are nominated by Democrats for the most important posts?

Cincinnati *Commercial:* Conkey got his vindication.

Roscoe—Gone to meet "Me Too."

Conkling says: "Me, too," Platt.

Ohio is not going back on the President this fall.

The amount of "treason to me" nowadays is truly distressing."

Conk said he would not return to Washington without Platt, and he won't.

Upon the whole, Conkling should move West, and grow up with the country.

The New York Legislature can adjourn now. It has ceased to be interesting.

The President heard yesterday a bit of news that will help him to get well.

Democratic candidate and platform in brief: "His name is Bookwalter, and he is very rich."

Perhaps ex-Senator Conkling will be able to explain why he resigned his place in the Senate.

Mr. Conkling's opportunity to make $50,000 a year in the practice of law is still open to him.

Standing on the ashes of his ambition, ex-Senator Conkling perhaps pauses to wonder at himself.

Now Mr. Conkling is at liberty to employ his gigantic intellect in the legal profession, unembarrassed by Senatorial robes.

Senator Conkling has not for some time been able to get along without a "dead-lock." Now he may get up one on himself.

Conkling can enter the campaign now—any campaign—without extraneous embarrassment. He should make the greatest effort of his life.

If Conkling would now open the war upon monopoly, of which his friends have spoken so freely, and yet so mysteriously, it might help him to pass the time.

FOREIGN.

Indications of a Lively Traffic in Explosives Between England and America.

Several Infernal Machines Fortunately Discovered Before Reaching Their Destination.

Irving, the Actor, Pays a High Compliment to Edwin Booth.

Rumors that the Czar Will Soon Be Crowned at St. Petersburg.

A Serious Hitch in the Negotiations Between the English and the Boers.

America to Become the Asylum of Socialists Banished from King William's Domains.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRVING ON BOOTH.

LONDON, July 24.—Irving, at the close of his annual benefit performance, thus spoke of his "friend and fellow-artist, Mr. Edwin Booth," a characterization which was received with cheers: "Of his great qualities as an artist you have had no scanty proof, for, after representing at the Princess Theatre many of the leading Shakspearean characters with signal ability, he was received here with nightly demonstrations of enthusiasm, which have more than confirmed the great impression he had already made, but which were as gratifying to myself as they must have been to him. Mr. Booth's artistic fellowship, high courtesy, and singleminded devotion to one common art, has made his engagement our of the most delightful associations in my remembrance. Above all, I am gratified to think it an additional link to the many bonds of amity and good-will which it should be the pride of Englishmen and Americans to maintain."

INFERNAL MACHINES.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—It has been for some time suspected that considerable traffic in explosives has been carried on between America and England. Recently a barrel purporting to contain cement, from the steamer Malta, was opened by the Customs officials and six zinc boxes found, containing the clockwork of infernal machines, prepared with dynamite. One machine was forwarded to Sir William Harcourt. A few days afterward a barrel containing six more machines was found on the coast of Bavaria.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Daily News*, in a leader, says: "The fact that infernal machines have actually been transmitted hither cannot but give new force and meaning to the language of wild vituperation in which certain Irish papers in America have been indulging. There is happily no doubt that we may reckon on the cordial coöperation of the United States in these circumstances."

CONTRADICTED.

The *Times'* Liverpool correspondent has made inquiries from the local police, who state that they have no knowledge whatever of discoveries of infernal machines smuggled from America.

LITELBROY

writes, disclaiming any discourtesy to Harrison in Penn's removal correspondence, and denying any precipitate publication of the Trustees' reply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Besides England, Austria, and Holland, who have already signed, the United States will be invited to participate in a note to Russia in regard to her laws against the Jews.

A FAILURE.

The Land-League demonstration in Dublin was a complete failure.

DEAN STANLEY.

United States Minister Lowell was among the mourners at Dean Stanley's funeral. The Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, preaching at St. Margaret's, Westminster, said that in thousands of hearts in America there would be on that day profound grief at Dean Stanley's death, and grateful recollections of his kindly welcome to multitudes who came to see the glories of the mother country.

MINISTER NOYES

will be entertained Monday by his countrymen at a dinner in Paris. J. Meredith Read presides.

THE EAST.

MIDHAT PASHA.

Special Cable.

PARIS, July 24.—A dispatch from the Constantinople correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* this morning announces that according to official information the Sultan has determined to leave it to the children of Abdul Aziz to decide Midhat Pasha's fate.

THE FRENCH IN TRIPOLI.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, July 24.—A semi-official letter received from Tripoli has been communicated to the French newspapers stating the attitude of the authorities there does not bear out the Porte's pacific assurances that the landing of troops and war materials proceed ostentatiously as if to excite the Mussulmans, and that Frenchmen or those inhabitants who are under French protection are subjected to serious annoyances by the authorities. The writer of the letter says he believes these facts are unknown in Constantinople.

SOUTH AFRICA.

DISSATISFIED BOERS.

PRETORIA, July 24.—There is a hitch in the Transvaal negotiations in consequence of the refusal of the Royal Commission to sit with the person appointed by the Boers as member of the Financial Committee. The Boers have demanded an apology, and refuse to meet the Commissioners. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, replying to a deputation of Loyalists, stated that special arrangements would be made whereby the Boers will not be permitted to legislate for the natives without the consent of the British Resident.

THE MURDERER OF CAPT. ELLIOTT

has been acquitted. Eight Dutchmen and one Englishman composed the jury.

AFGHANISTAN.

AYOOB KHAN.

LONDON, July 24.—A letter dated Candahar, July 20, says Ayoob Khan is alleged to have proposed to enter in negotiations with the Ameer.

AYOOB KHAN'S FORCES

are twenty miles from the Ameer's. Ayoob Khan sent offers to treat, but the Ameer replied that he would treat only at Heit.

GERMANY.

UNWELCOME IMMIGRANTS.

BERLIN, July 24.—The well-known Socialist, Andorff, banished from Hamburg, has emigrated to America with three other banished Socialists

RUSSIA.

CROWNING THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—It is stated that the Czar is to be crowned shortly at St. Petersburg.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

CRITICISM OF THE BILL BY THE IRISH PRESS.

DUBLIN, July 23.—The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The scheme is voluntary, not compulsory. The Chief Secretary put it in its most rose-colored light, but we fail to see how it can be adequate to meet the exigencies of a desperate situation. It is simply a sop to the needy landlord and a temptation to the week-kneed tenant. If, as we are told, the money is out of the Irish Church fund it may be desirable to ask, before any further 'pulls' are made out of this inexhaustible bottle, for a statement of what it really contains. After paying for relief of distress, education acts of all grades, and being subjected to other not inconsiderable charges, there is much public curiosity regarding how much money is yet capable of appropriation from the Irish Fund." The *Irish Times* says: "Though propounded by Mr. Forster, it is quite evident that the complicated scheme is the offspring of the Premier's fertile brain. It bears the stamp of its parentage in going the longest possible road to reach its object, and in diverging as widely as could be easily conceived from what would be imagined by an ordinary practical man as a solution of the difficulty. Unless we are greatly in error, before all is done it will be found to have seriously added to the difficulties which not only Conservatives but moderate Liberals feel with respect to the whole of a measure which, for the first time in modern British history, proposes to introduce the principle of 'paternal government' into the national institutions." The Dublin *Mail* says: "The mode by which Government propose to carry out this happy-go-lucky arrangement is about as extraordinary a device as can well be imagined. The adoption of the scheme is voltary, but only for the tenant. The landlord who refused to accept the conditions would be liable to be shot or persecuted to death. The tenants will never pay him the increased amount which he is to be empowered to add to their rent for fifteen years, and he will be saddled with the payment to the Government. The Government know very well that there is no prospect of the tenants being willing to keep on paying an increased rent for fifteen years merely to get rid of an old debt, and they recognize this truth by making the landlord liable. The next agitation, they know well enough, will be to get out of paying the installments to the landlord." The *Nation* says the announcement of the clause is good news. "Without some concession on this subject even some of the warmest friends of the bill among the Irish party would have refused to give it another vote. Happily, the Government has recognized the intense uneasiness prevalent on the point, and their proposal will cause a feeling of relief in the breasts of Irishmen who know what hung upon this question of arrears. The Irish members intend to press through for extending the £30 limit to a higher figure, and already there is a very general feeling, even among English members, that it ought to be £50. Altogether it is good news. What the Government means to do as to the laborers and the leases we have yet to learn; but on the question of arrears they seem to have made a good beginning." The *Northern Whig* says: "Mr. Forster described it as a great boon to the tenants. It doubtless is so. But it is also a boon to the landlords. It enables them to obtain arrears which they might not otherwise receive: arrears, as most landlords know, being seldom fully paid up. The offer which the Government make as a compromise deserves to be favorably considered by both landlords and tenants. It admits a principle of indirect compensation which the landlords would be very short-sighted not to discern." The Belfast *News Letter* thinks "the landlords will be punished for the misfortune of bad harvests, over which they had no control, and must be content to receive half of their claim for the use of their property. Any one can see the injustice of the Government proposal and the trouble to which it will lead both the owners and occupiers of the soil. Even at the very threshold Mr. Biggar, to whom Mr. Beresford properly replied with respect to Lord Beresford's estate, has raised objections, and we may be sure they are only a foretaste of what may be expected from the unwise concession of the Government."

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 24.—Mrs. John Klein, of Conover, while attending a sick neighbor, left her baby in the care of other children, and when she returned found it drowned in a washtub.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Thursday evening H. M. Lochary and Jessie Edwards, young people engaged to be married, started out, saying that they were going to row out on the lake. Not returning that night, inquiry was made next day, only resulting in learning that a skiff had been found capsized about five miles out by the life-saving crew, but the boatkeeper was positive it had been hired by four young men who had returned. Friends were anxious, but the general opinion was that the couple had eloped, though there was no reason for such a course, as their alliance was favored. To-day the body of Miss Edwards was found floating in the lake 500 feet from shore, indicating that both were drowned.

A FARMER KILLED.

LAUREL, Ind., July 22.—Dow Richardson, a respectable and hard-working farmer, met with a horrible death early this morning. He was walking on a side-track at this place while the freight was doing some switching. At the time of the accident the engine and two stock-cars were backing at a rapid rate, and the engineer, seeing that Richardson made no move to get off the track, whistled a warning and reversed the engine; still the man walked on, unconscious of the approaching cars, until the rear end struck him, and his body fell outside of the track. Both cars and the engine passed over his legs, severing them from his body. He lived one hour, and was rational to the last. He exonerated the engineer from all responsibility. He leaves a wife and eleven children.

A DAMAGED CULVERT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., July 24.—The high waters settled a culvert on the Air-Line Division of the Lake Shore Railway between Goshen and Millersburg so badly this morning that trains were all run over the old road division. By midnight trains will again resume running over the Air-Line Division.

FOUND DEAD UNDER A STUMP.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—Yesterday, near Poland, N.Y., George Tibbetts, a farmer, started out to pull stumps. Not returning at night, search was made, and his body was found under a large stump, which had crushed him to death.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 24.—There was a wreck on the Texas & Pacific Road at the edge of the sand hills. The tool-car jumped the track with about sixty men on board. Three were killed and ten wounded.

KILLED IN A MINE.

TROY, N. Y., July 23.—Thomas Tole, Hans Olson, and August Saline were killed in the West End Mine at Hammondsville to-day by falling ore.

KILLED BY A FALLING LIMB.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—William Armstrong while gathering blackberries near Newark yesterday, was instantly killed by a falling limb.

LOCAL CRIME.

A Notorious Negro Cuts His Mistress with a Razor—Arrest of an Alleged Horse-Thief—A Serious Row.

Al Totten, a notorious negro, in a quarrel with his mistress, Hattie Rugemann, at 8:30 last evening, drew a razor and cut her once on the right side, inflicting a wound about three inches long, and once across the right hand, completely severing one finger at the first joint. The police did not hear of it until early in the morning, when Totten returned to the house, and one of the inmates, fearing that he would renew his attack, ran to the police for assistance.

Detectives Gallagher and Koehler yesterday arrested at his home, near the corner of Canalport avenue and Halsted street, a man named William Sailer, who is wanted by Sheriff Vanpell, of Ottawa County, Michigan, for the theft of a horse from William Pinney, a farmer in that county. The theft was committed some time ago, and Sailer's brother, who was arrested at the time, is still lying in jail, awaiting trial. Sheriff Vanpell is here, and starts for home at once with his prisoner. He thinks the Sailers can be convicted of a number of thefts in that and other counties in Michigan.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a fight occurred on the sidewalk at the corner of Church and Mueller streets, and therein Gus Egan received six scalp-wounds and one cut four inches long on the left hip. Martin Kelley received a cut on the left side near the shoulder, and William Kennelick was cut deeply on the left shoulder-blade. Five Poles with unpronounceable names seem to have been the aggressive parties. The cause of the broil was whisky. Drs. Moore and Egan attended the wounded men, and pronounced their wounds not dangerous. The Poles are booked at the Deering Street Station.

ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Warner G. Fields, engineer of locomotive No. 42 of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Reid and Stanton, of the West Madison Street Station, and is being held to await the action of the Coroner's jury in the case of Emil Nelson, of No. 41 North Morgan street, who was run down and killed Saturday afternoon while crossing the tracks at Carpenter street with a horse and wagon. It is claimed by some that the train was running at a high rate of speed, and that the accident was purely the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer. Mr. Fields denies this. He says he was running quite slow, so slow, in fact, that he was able to stop before the last car of his train had passed the crossing. Just as he was nearing Carpenter street a train passed in the opposit direction, and he presumes that the deceased thought the road clear when this train passed, and started up his horse. It was the fireman who first saw him, and he shouted to Fields to slack up, but before this could be done the pilot had tossed the wagon up into the air, and the horse and man were being dragged beneath the wheels. The fireman says that Nelson, when he perceived the danger, reined up, and then thinking to clear the track whipped up his horse. When he saw he was not going to succeed he jumped from his wagon and started to run ahead of the engine, but just then the collision came, and he was knocked senseless by the seat-board, which struck him on the back with considerable violence. Fields says he could not have avoided the accident, even had he, instead of the fireman, been the first to see the wagon and man approaching.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

NEW YORK.

The Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood Deposes O'Donovan Rossa.

Perfection by the "Skirmishers" of Several Improved Infernal Machines.

The Factories and War-Vessels of England to Be Blown Skyward.

Five Seamen Lost in a Squall on the 19th of Last February.

IRISH SKIRMISHERS.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA DEPOSED AS A LEADER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Irish revolutionists in this city who decry moral force as a weapon with which to gain any concessions from England, and who believe that the judicious and widespread application of dynamite is the only effective antidote in redressing Ireland's wrongs, have been holding many short conclaves of late, and it is said have positively determined upon the destruction not only of the most prominent public buildings in England, including the House of Commons, but of England's biggest factories, and as many of her war ships as can be safely reached. The statement is made on reliable authority that O'Donovan Rossa, the originator of the "skirmishing" movement, has been deposed and his place filled by a directory composed of the prominent leaders of the organization. Inquiry failed to elicit either a denial or a confirmation of this fact, and as no denial was offered, it is at least presumed that such is the case. As far as can be learned, the only fault found with O'Donovan Rossa by his compatriots was that he was

TOO EXPLICIT IN HIS REMARKS,

and that his system in executing the various details in connection with the work of the "skirmishers" was not perfect. Ever since the attempted destruction of the Mansion House in London the British Government has paid more attention to O'Donovan-Rossa and his associates than it condescended to do before. English detectives are now in this city who report regularly to Scotland Yard through the British Consul. The ocean steamers are closely watched on both sides of the Atlantic, and even many officers of vessels on whom suspicion has rested are shadowed. It is even stated that a Broadway detective agency is working in behalf of the British Government, and that the detectives sent out by the British Government are working in coöperation with it. The British press may yet have reason for more uneasiness than it manifests in its appeal to the Government of the United States to suppress Irish agitation in this country on account of certain articles that have appeared in the Irish papers of this city. For a certainty

THE BELIEVERS IN DYNAMITE

are not idle, but are perfecting their plans of operation. Some chosen members of the band of "skirmishers" have recently taken practical lessons in their work at Newport and Providence, but with what results to their knowledge they themselves only know. It is said that infernal machines have been constructed and experimented with, but their mechanism and effectiveness in the work planned out for them are known only to those in authority and to those who have been selected to utilize them. In a certain house in this city there is a startling array of mechanical contrivances manufactured expressly for the "skirmishers," and an exhibition to a favored few was recently given. These instruments of destruction have involved much labor and skill in their construction, but their specific purpose is only known to the inner circle. When

THE DESTRUCTIVE "SKIRMISHING" ELEMENTS

of warfare were recently shown, there were present at the exhibition a few Irishmen from a remote part of the United States. That the exhibition was satisfactory to those interested there seems to be no doubt, judging from their apparent confidence in the successful outcome of the program they have adopted. Edward O'Donnell, Coleman's and Mooney's companion in the Mansion House plot, was asked to-day what progress the United Irishmen, as the "Skirmishers" call themselves, were making. Mr. O'Donnell, who has long been identified with Irish revolutionary movements of every character, was disposed to be reticent, except that when reference was made to the fact that the "skirmishers" were looked upon by some people as idiots and assasins Mr. O'Donnell waxed wrothy. "The recent attacks upon myself in particular have reached my ears occasionally since I returned from England, but friendly counsel has kept me silent. Silence, however, not unusually adds poisonous strength and courage to the detamer's tongue, as indeed it has in my case. I have

NO DESIRE TO QUARREL WITH ANY PERSON,

but, if these cowardly attacks continue, I shall throw off all restraint and once all for put a stop to the foul slanders."

"You would not use dynamite?" interrupted the reporter, who could not miss this opportunity of pointing a little fun at the renowned "Skirmisher" at his own expense.

"Well, no," was the answer. "Dynamite would, I should judge, be not appropriate. But that I mean what I say, and that I will put a stop to the tongue of slander, I can assure you, even at a cost of life. We are making active preparations for a 'skirmishing' crusade against England, and expect to accomplishing something big pretty soon."

O'Donnell said that he knew Scotland Yard detectives were in New York, and that the houses of certain "skirmishers" were watched. He admitted having been in Providence recently, but denied that he was there on any object in connetion with the plans of the "skirmishers."

"THE SKIRMISHERS CLAIM,"

remarked the reporter, "that the destruction of the English man-of-war Doterel was a part of their work. Is it so?"

"Well, it is so," said O'Donnell, "and the English Government knows it."

"How was it done?"

"Oh," answered my friend, "I cannot tell you all our business. It was done, and that is all there is about it."

From information obtained from another source, there would seem to be very little doubt that if the "skirmishers" did not blow up the Doterel they are ready to practice upon other war vessels. They have adopted an ingenious contrivance, and in fact it is said to be the same used on the Doterel. It is the invention of an Irishman who formerly resided in Washington. It consists of nothing more or less than

EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL INCASED IN SOME COMPOUND

of dark color, to which coal-dust will readily attach. When occasion offers for its use it can be conveniently placed in a ship's coal, and when it is unwittingly cast into the furnace the infernal agent smolders among the huge lumps of firey coal for a few seconds and does its work. It is the design of the "skirmishers" to get the disguised dynamite on board of England's war-vessels while coaling. They expect to reasonably succeed, and, as far as loss of human life is concerned, they say that of course that will be an absolute necessity, but defend themselves by saying that it will be nothing more than administering retributive justice to England for her many atrocities perpetrated in Ireland under the name of law.

ITEMS.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN A SQUALL.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The arrival is announced here of the ship Charles Dennis, which left Iloilo, Phillipine Islands, Oct. 6, 1880, for this port. Feb. 18 one of the crew, Thomas Brahman, was washed overboard and the boatswain, with four sailors, entered the small boat to pick him up. A squall was coming up at the time, and when it passed nothing could be seen of the boat or men.

FOUR RIOTOUS HOODLUMS.

The corner of Union and Lake streets was the scene of an exciting scrimmage early last evening between four young hoodlums and a trio of policemen. In the first place the hoodlum quartet had kicked up a row in a bagnio on Union street, and, after smashing the furniture, had helped themselves to all the jewelry and valuables they could lay hands upon. The inmates followed them out into the street and called upon Officer Walton to arrest them. He first laid hands upon the largest one of the four, a fellow named Jack Yoe, and as he did so Yoe drew a large revolver, and, leveling it at his head, threatened to serve him as Tim Mahoney was served. While they were scuffling Thomas Kenneally snatched the officer's club from his belt and rapped him over the head with it several times. Just then Officer McTigue came to Walton's assistance, and arrested Fred Yoe, Jack's brother. The fourth member of the gang, Jeff Donohue, came to Fred's assistance, and things might have gone badly for the two policemen had it not been for the arrival of Officer Stanton and the valuable aid rendered by the Rev. Henry Kögler, of the Y. M. C. A., and three gentlemen named A. D. Sheppard, William Irwin, and H. Wild, who nimbly responded to the preacher's call for reinforcements for the officers of the law. After a short chase all four offenders were corraled and taken to the station. It was found necessary to club and beat them into obedience before they could be locked up.

CANADA.

TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRIMSBY, Ont., July 24.—The fifth International Christian Temperance camp-meeting, under the auspices of the International Christian Temperance Camp-Meeting Association, is now in progress at Grimsby. The camp-ground is on the line of the Great Western Railroad, between Hamilton and St. Catharines. The President of the Association, the Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia; the Rev. C. A. Mead, of Hornellsville, who has charge of the singing; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan; Mrs. Yeomans, of Picton, Ont.; D. B. Chisholm, of Hamilton; the Rev. J. Hunter, D. D., of Toronto, arrived on the ground on Saturday evening. The series of meetings will continue with three services each day, till Sabbath evening, the 31st. The Rev. Dr. Stone, of Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. Dunham, Prof. Foster, the Rev. L. Gaetz, Col. George W. Bainthe, the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky, Edward Carswell, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, the Rev. J. W. Malering, Chaplain Searles, of Auburn, N. Y., the Rev. D. C. Babcock, J. W. Sterns, and others are to speak during the progress of the meeting.

MASCULINE ATTIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, July 23.—A few days ago a good-looking girl, aged 18 or thereabouts, came over from Rochester on an excursion, in company with some young men. On the evening of her arrival, she partook rather freely of liquor, and in a foolish freak consented to don the clothes of one of her male companions. In this state she was masquerading the streets when a policeman arrested her. When taken before the Magistrate she had sufficient respect for her friends in Rochester to conceal her real name. This mysterious conduct was regarded by the Police Magistrate as an evil omen, and without further inquiry she was sentenced to two years in the Female Reformatory. It is held by most people that this sentence is unnecessarily severe. No one suffered by her conduct, and her arrest and arraignment it is thought should be punishment enough for her offense. The decision of the magistrate is severely criticised by the press and a revokement of the sentence called for.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 23.—The *Mail* says that the Governor-General pays out of his own private income the entire expense of his trip to the Northwest, and that in view of this he has a perfect right to select his friends and regulate his pleasures as he wishes without having to bear the criticism of the press, which it is sorry to see in some instances transcended the limits of respect due to the representative of the Sovereign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 23.—On returning from his Northwest tour the Governor-General will occupy his quarters in the citadel, and most of the servants will remain here in the meantime. His Excellency is expected to be back at the end of September.

OTTAWA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 23.—Owners of phosphate mines are elated over the discovery of a new use for phosphate, which promises to materially help the market. It has been discovered that phosphate of lime is the very best material for purifying coal-gas in the process of manufacture. A patent has been secured to protect the discovery in England and elsewhere.

Large quantities of railroad-iron are arriving at Kingston for the Canada Pacific Railway, and is being shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee, thence to Winnipeg.

FAIRWEATHER, THE SINGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Fairweather, the London singer, whose escapade in New York has caused such a sensation, stopped a few days here before proceeding to New York. He called upon the manager of the Theatre Royal here and represented himself as a choir singer who had been engaged in various parts of light opera in England. He gave his history as he has since stated it, and produced letters of introduction to the manager, and in every way inspired the latter with the greatest respect for his character.

M'KENZIE'S WILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 23.—It is said that steps will be taken to contest the will of the late Mr. McKenzie, who died recently, leaving property to the extent of about $1,000,000. It appears that by the terms of the will the deceased left to his sons, Fred McKenzie $4,000 and William McKenzie $2,000 a year; the residue of the property was left to the remaining son, Hector McKenzie, and this is the part of the will that Mr. McKenzie takes exception to.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 24.—The returns of imports at the port of Montreal for the last half of the year 1881 show a considerable increase in the extent of Montreal's foreign trade. The total imports of free and dutiable goods (including coin and bullion) entered for consumption for the six months ending June 30 were $14,215,252, against $11,295,924 for the same time last year, —an increase of $2,919,328. The increase is distributed over nearly every class of imported goods.

GAVAZZI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 23.—The Rev. Father Gavazzi, the celebrated ex-priest and Italian reformer who is on a mission to this country in the interest of the Italian Free Church, is in town, and will preach to-morrow (Sunday) in the Erskine Presbyterian Church. When he was here last his visit created much enthusiasm. The memory of the Montreal riots, in which his life was attempted, has not wholly passed from the minds of the people of Canada.

CATTLE-RAISERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 24.—The representatives of several companies and firms interested in the establishment of cattle ranches in the Northwest have determined to petition the Dominion Government to make certain amendments to the laws relating to cattle-raising, so far as they apply to the section of country in which the ranches will be established.

LIZARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, July 23.—A young man in this city named Richard Tuite, a tinsmith, had been sick for quite a long time. His ailment could not be determined, but from the wasting symptoms it was supposed to be consumption. The trouble, however, was explained the other day when he cast from his stomach a lizard. It is now thought he will get well, but previously his life was despaired of.

POTATOES FOR FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 24.—The farmers of St. Annes, La Pocatiere, St. Rocks, and L'Islet have made arrangements to send next fall 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes to France.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

"Swedish Iron" Decided Not to Be Steel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 23.—There has probably never been a case in the Boston courts which has been more stoutly fought than that which has been on trial for more than four weeks in the United States Circuit Court, and which is probably of greater importance as regards the amount of money involved than any litigation in progress in the country. It was this morning decided against the Government. The case grew out of a claim for alleged excess of duties charged by Collector Beard on a quantity of "Swedish iron" imported by James W. Newell. The amount claimed was only $2,282.17, the alleged excess on 3,227 bars of the so-called iron. Collector Beard rated the goods as steel, and it was on this point that the case turned. The matter has been in dispute for some time between the Government officers and iron and steel importers, and this was made a test case. It has been tried with the greatest care on both sides. Indeed, the expenses incurred by the Government in defense have far exceeded the amount in dispute. Judge Colt occupied the bench. The case has been patiently heard by a jury, the evidence on both sides being principally that of experts and workers in iron and steel upon the point of what is the practical distinction of one from the other. The verdict is in favor of the plaintiff, the sum of $2,626.77 being awarded. The so-called steel rails from Sweden will therefore hereafter pass the Custom-House as iron, and the cost of railroad construction in this country is correspondingly reduced. The case goes to the Supreme Court on minor law points involved, but the question of fact is decided by the jury's verdict.

BODY FOUND.

DAYTON, O., July 24.—The body of an unknown man was to-day fished out of the canal in a decomposed state. On his person was found $5.30 in money, a razor, a knife, and a box of cartridges, but no means of his identification, except a card of an employment agency in Chicago. He was apparently about 35 years of age, was well dressed, average hight, and stout build. The body was very much decomposed and had evidently been in the water several weeks.

OBITUARY.

JONAS RABER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 23.—This morning Jonas Raber, a wealthy furniture dealer of this city, was found dead in his bed. The cause of death is supposed to be neuralgia of the heart. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely loss.

THE REV. MATTHIAS COBBIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The Rev. Matthias Cobbin, assistant pastor of St. Philip's Catholic Church, died last evening of rheumatism of the heart, while on the way from the tea-table to the confessional.

MRS. E. RAINSEYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 23.—Mrs. E. Rainseyer died here to-day after a long illness, aged 65 years. Her son, Mr. Louis Rainseyer, resides in Chicago.

SUFFERING IRELAND.

Her Wrongs Eloquently Described by Father Boylan, Who Lectured to a Large Audience in McCormick's Hall Last Evening.

The Rev. Father Boylan, of County Cavan, addressed a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irish people at McCormick's Hall last evening. The Hibernian Band furnished the music, and among the auditors were many of our most prominent citizens and their wives, and also a company of the Hibernian Rifles in full uniform.

The speaker was introduced by Mayor Harrison, who had been invited to a seat on the platform, and who spoke briefly, referring to the condition and prospects of the Green Isle in fitting terms. Ireland had had a gloomy history, he said, but here and there in it had been many bright spots. It had been divided by factions, however, and for this reason had not shared the benefits of other lands as it ought to have done. Then again, it had been overrun, but it had never been subdued; crushed, but never conquered. The English had never understood the Irish people, and the consequence was that when their statesmen put their foot upon Irish soil they made ignoramuses of themselves. They had to learn that the Irish could not be put down, and would not be held when down. They had also to learn that they could govern themselves. The speaker had found them the equal, if not the superior, of other nationalities, and the answer to the insinuation that they were incapable of self-government was in a glance at the vast and intelligent audience before him. But the great question was how to liberate Ireland from her wrongs from English landlordism. It was the most serious of considerations, but he would leave the speaker of the evening to dwell upon it, with the suggestion, however, that if England could not govern Ireland, and make her free, it would remain for Americans to show her how to do it.

THE ORATOR OF THE EVENING.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's talk, Father Boylan was introduced, and received with deafening applause. He commenced by saying that all of the water in the Atlantic could not wash out the memory of Erin and her wrongs. The land-fight in Ireland was a common fight, and the Irish people had but one enemy to oppose. Whether the Land bill passed as the Irish would have it or not, razed villages were at an end in that country, and the chains which had bound that people had to be broken. All they wanted was justice and fair play, and this they were bound to have sooner or later. He was full of hope, and one of his greatest reliances was the sword of moral force. Coercion could never crush out a principle, for in Ireland the friction of coercion simply kindled the spark of liberty, and no Land bill would ever settle the trouble across the water until the Irish owned the land.

Speaking of the work of the Land Leagues in Dublin, he paid their managers a glowing tribute, and assured them that every cent contributed to the relief of the suffering by America was being judiciously and honestly expended. The League there had done untold good, and so far had caused the rents to be reduced 25 per cent. But the agitation had to be kept up. It had made Canada what it was, and it would make Ireland all that was desired. Solomon was wise and Samson strong, but they never could pay that which they did not have, and this was the condition of the Irish. He could not find words to express his disapprobation of Irish landlordism, and in this connection he referred to Parnell's great work in the most flattering terms, which was the signal for loud and long continued applause. Parnell would die in Parliament rather than submit to Ireland's being throttled, and his devotion and patriotism was such that the landlords were wishing he had died the day he was born.

Another basis for his faith in the ultimate triumph of the Irish cause was the fact that justice and right, in the wisdom of God, could but prevail. God's gifts to Ireland had not been without a purpose, and he did not believe that her beautiful rivers had been made simply to run on to the sea forever. Then again, another basis for hope was found in the growth of education in the old land. The schools were all well attended, and in this particular Ireland was the peer of any country in the world. And still another hope was in the fact that party spirit and

SECTARIANISM WAS FAST DYING OUT.

He found the Protestants and Catholics united now as never before. "Unite and conquer" was the patriot's creed, and all Ireland, he was glad to say, was adopting it, and no fear need be entertained, he thought, that any of the patriots in Dublin would be ever hung. The priesthood was united, determined, and on the side of the people. They did not believe the Church would suffer, as had been contended by some, if the people got justice, and the speaker thought the idea preposterous, for the reason that the Church was founded on justice.

Reverting to landlordism again, the reverend gentleman said that if there was a weak point in England's history it was her connection with landlordism. History taught that the nations which had pursued such a course had crumbled away, and it would but repeat itself. The small farms were essential to the highest prosperity, and both Greece and Rome toppled when laws were enacted similar to those in England, looking to vesting the land in the few. It was asked where were the Irish to get the money to buy the farms, and he would answer by pointing to the millions which had been sent to their relief, and the millions that would yet come if Ireland herself but continued to do her duty. And it had been said that if the Irish people were half as industrious at home as they were abroad they could procure farms, but a child could negative such a proposition in the face of the facts. They were industrious, but every extra exertion only added to their rent oppression, for as they improved the land their rent was raised, so they were not encouraged, and ambition was without a field.

The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to identify themselves with anything in America looking to its enhancement. It was a land of broad, liberal ideas, and was in constant sympathy with Ireland and the oppressed everywhere, and every Irishman should love it and its institutions.

The address was replete with anecdote and apt illustrations, which were well told, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The speaker was often interrupted by outbursts of applause which fully attested that his audience was not only highly appreciative but intensely sympathetic.

NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The steamer Dora, which arrived yesterday from Ounalaska, brought Rufus V. Bowrdakoffsky, hereditary chief of the Aleut Indians, who comes on a visit of curiosity to San Francisco. The Dora reports speaking the whaler Atlanta, of New Bedford, off the Alutian Islands, six months out, all well and a clean ship. The Aleut Indians are suffering from a fatal epidemic which has carried off a large number of their tribes. The catch of fur seals has been only moderate so far this season.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—A special from Eau Claire states that there are now nine companies of militia in that city, and that the striking sawmill employés are quiet. It is expected that some of the mills will commence running to-morrow. The Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron tendered their services to Gov. Smith, but the Governor replied that the present force at Eau Claire would be able to quell any possible disturbance.

PAYING OFF THE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24.—The Board of State officers have decided to pay from money in the Treasury the $139,000 due upon Wabash & Erie Canal bonds to satisfy the Coghlan bonds. This will make $280,000 of bonded indebtedness paid by the present Administration during this year without borrowing or increased taxation, as $140,000 of War-loan bonds have already been redeemed.

THE PONCA INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 23.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has requested the Poncas, Omaha, Winnebago, and Lower Agency Sioux to send from each tribe three delegates to Washington by Aug. 15 to confer with him about settling the Boston Poncas, now on the old reservation, on the Omaha Reservation, twenty-five miles south of this city.

THE SUNDAY MURDER.

Fatal Ending of a Row Between Two Lumber-Shovers.

James Williams Stabbed to Death by John Rohan.

The Murderer Coolly Walks Away and Has Not Been Seen Since.

The killing of a drunken dock-laborer named James Williams by another drunken "dock-walloper" named John Rohan at 8 o'clock last night adds another item to the collection of notes of yesterday's criminalities. The fight which led to the homicide, or murder, occurred on the sidewalk in front of the saloon No. 11 Michigan avenue, a rum-hole kept by a man named John Kinney in the interest of Mrs. James Feeney, the proprietress of the Hatch House. What the cause of the trouble was is not at present known. The men had been working together almost every day of the past week unloading lumber from vessels named respectively the Skylark and Messenger, and owned by Graham & Morton. They were to all appearances as friendly to each other as men of their calibre are capable of being, and were not known to have had any words nor other misunderstanding until yesterday. They were together most all day, and up to the time of the tragedy had taken aboard so much vile wharf gin that they had reason to feel intoxicated. James, alias "Buffer" Williams, the man whose body now lies at the Morgue, was a member of the Lumber-Shovers Union,—an organization of which Rohan was not a member and toward which he is known to have entertained feeling not the most kindly. That they disagreed on matters concerning the workings of the Union is the most commonly accepted explanation of the cause of the fight. The barkeeper at the saloon, a man named Thomas Locke, tells what is now the only accessible story. He says that while behind the bar he heard Rohan and Williams indulging in a war of words as they stood upon the sidewalk directly in front of the saloon. One of them applied to the other an epithet the use of which is so often the cause of breaches of the peace and serious brawls, whereat he (Locke) knowing the men's conditions and realizing that trouble was likely to follow, stepped from behind the bar and took a position in the doorway just in time to see Rohan

PLUNGE A KNIFE

into his fellow-laborer. Dave Evans, another unloader, who seems to have been the only other person present, saw that Rohan was about to make another thrust, and therefore cried out hastily to Williams, "Run, Jim." Instead of running Jim groaned, exclaimed "I'm stabbed," and sat down on the lowest one of the five steps which lead from the sidewalk to the saloon, and Rohan walked rapidly north on Michigan avenue to the docks, where he disappeared. A North Side policeman who happened to be at the Rush street bridge heard of the affair, and hastened to the place, to find Williams dying. He turned in the call for the police patrol, but before the wagon arrived and before medical aid could be summoned the man was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue, where an examination showed a wound about an inch and a half in length beneath the left shoulderblade and near the spine. The weapon used must have been a long and sharp bladed knife, for the wound was deep. Either the lungs or the heart was pierced, for Williams had died bleeding profusely at the mouth.

James Williams, the deceased, was a man who seems to have been well known along the docks, and yet some say that his name was Keefe. He was known as "Big Jim," "One-Eyed Jim," and "Blind Jim," and as aforesaid both by the name of Williams and that of Keefe. He was a raw-boned, muscular man, six feet and one inch in hight, and was about 35 years of age. His birthplace was Troy, N. Y., where his people are said to live in good circumstances. He worked for some time at Buffalo as a lumber-shover and vessel-unloader, and there, as here, was known by the peculiarity attached to a man with but one eye. He roomed at No. 18 North State street with a man named Edward Ellsworth. His reputation for quiet behavior was good enough, but his love of liquor was as well known as himself.

John Rohan, the killer, was also a lumber-shover. He was likewise addicted to the very free use of whisky. He boarded at the Holt House, corner of West Lake and Canal streets. In personal appearance he is about five feet six or seven inches tall, stoutly built, of florid complexion, smooth face, and is clad in a rough blue suit, blue flannel shirt, and black slouch hat. He is especially remarkable in that several front teeth, both of the upper and lower jaws, are missing, and give him a peculiar look about the mouth.

So soon as the news of the killing was made known, officers from the North and South Side stations were started out in citizens' clothes to find the murderer. Though the docks and dives, the highways and byways, were scoured in the search,

NOTHING HAD BEEN SEEN OF HIM

up to an early hour this morning. The knife which he had used was not found, nor was Dave Evans apprehended. The only person locked up is the barkeeper "Tom," Locke and he is confined at the Chicago Avenue Station.

John Kinney, the man who runs the saloon for Mrs. Feeney, was taken into custody early in the evening, but was subsequently set at liberty. He was absent at supper when the affray occurred, and only knew that there was some trouble between Jim and Rohan, which had culminated in several "scraps" during the past day or two, and that yesterday afternoon they fought not far from the saloon. Jim got the best of the fight, and cut his antagonist over the left eye. Kinney thinks that this row was the direct cause of the sanguinary affray last night, but he has no idea as to what was the original cause of the quarrel. Dave Evans, he says, could explain it all, and could also give the straightest story of the murder, as he was seated on the steps of the saloon with Williams when Rohan came reeling along the street drunk.

The saloon in front of which the tragedy occurred has frequently been the scene of bloody contests, and about two years ago a dissipated tinner who slept in the saloon with the bartender was shot and mortally wounded in the head by his benefactor, the bartender. The latter escaped punishment, however, as his victim condescended to save him by saying that the shooting was accidental.

ANOTHER SALOON ROW.

At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman named Julia Brady, whose interesting condition was a sufficient indication of her character, went into Miles Teehan's saloon at No. 139 West Twenty-second street and called for a drink. This was refused her. Thereupon, as is generally the case with women of her character, she became boisterous and disorderly to such an extent that Teehan attempted to "fire" her out. He was engaged in the somewhat difficult operation when Thomas Byrnes, a man who lives just across the street from the saloon, interfered in the woman's behalf. Byrnes' actions so exasperated Teehan that he ran behind the bar, seized a revolver, and shot twice at the man. Byrnes escaped unhurt, but the unfortunate woman was struck by one of the balls on the inside of the right thigh. The wound was but slight. The police patrol wagon was called, and the inebriated Julia was taken to the County Hospital. Teehan and Byrnes were locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station charged respectively with an attempt to kill and breach of the peace.

ROBBED HIS FRIEND.

Samuel Zervich and Israel Goldberg were bosom friends up to last Wednesday at least. At that time Zervich wrote a letter home for Goldberg, and against his wishes added a postscript asking for a small remittance in a registered letter. Knowing that the letter was to arrive, Zervich secured the advice, forged Goldberg's name, and secured the registered letter Saturday afternoon. Young Goldberg, who is a mere boy, devoted that night to the search for his quondam companion, and by the exercise of considerable detective skill secured Zervich's arrest by the police. The young forger was locked up at the West Madison Street Station, and will have a hearing before Commissioner Hoyne this morning. The remittance in the letter was small, but the exact amount cannot be known, as Zervich got the letter of advice.

ROBBED HIS BENEFACTOR.

John Bothell, a Scotch stone-cutter 36 years of age, is locked up at the Armory charged with larceny. He reached this city a few days ago in a very impoverished condition. He applied for aid to his friend of former days, William Gray, also a stone-cutter. Gray took him to his abiding place, the Jackson House, corner of Jackson and Clark streets, paid a week's board for him, and assisted him in searching for employment. Bothell rewarded his kindness by stealing from him yesterday morning a watch and chain and $20 in money.

Thrifty Negro Farmers in Louisiana.

New Orleans Picayune, July 18.

The list of colored persons who are accumulating property, sent to the *Picayune* from Tallulah, is very promising indeed. Representing a considerable portion of Madison Parish and parts of Franklin and Richland Parishes, it shows freedmen "with a fine character," "doing well," "standing high among the whites," "sustaining a good credit with the merchant," "accumulating a handsome property," "a fine and careful manager," "as good as gold," "$400 to $500 to their credit," besides their property, "will pay for his place this year with anything like a fair crop," etc. What better could be asked? One is tempted to inquire whether their white neighbors are doing so well. They ought to do better, but do they do as well? It is within the reasonable ambition of any healthy colored man now to own land and to establish himself in an independency. Colored men are buying land, especially in the more southern counties, in States east of us, and there is no reason why they should not become attached to the soil in Louisiana.

THE SUNDAY CUTTING AFFRAY.

At about 8:30 o'clock last night a fearful fight occurred in front of the saloon No. 945 Blue Island avenue. During its progress a man named Matthew Walsh was cut five times on the head and several times on the left arm by a knife in the hands of Daniel R. Keenan. The wounded man was attended by Drs. Bridge and Christie, who say that his injuries are not dangerous. He was taken to his room above the saloon, and his assailant was locked up at Hinman Street Station. Both men are young and unmarried, and the cause of their disagreement is unknown. They had both been drinking.

No False Pride.

First Newsboy—"'Ow are yer gettin' on, Billy? Nigh sold out yet?" Second N. B.—"What business is that o' yourn?" First N. B.—"Oh, I ain't above takin' a interest in the sneakinest an' dirtiest o' critters."

Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure cure is Hop Bitters—rely on it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is the surest insect-killer. It makes short work of roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs. Also preserves valuable furs and woolens from the ravages of moths. Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

DRY GOODS, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
SUMMER MORNING SALES!
AT THE
GREAT WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

THIS WEEK OUR
BARGAIN MATINEES
INCLUDE
190 doz. Embroid'd Mull Ties at 10c, worth 50 and 60c.
ANOTHER GREAT COLLECTION
Ladies' and Children's Hats at 10c each, sold formerly from 85c to $2.00; the best lot yet.
ASTOUNDING BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY!
200 doz. Corsets at 41c pair, of the well-known "Makpaterazi" manufacture; worth 39c pair more than any Corset at or near the same price.
Ladies' and Misses' Lace Mitts reduced to 25c pair; formerly 90c and $1.00.
Great Bargains in CLOAKS.
LAWNS and FRENCH CAMBRICS at half price.
PARASOLS at $1.10, worth double.
Soiled Quilt Sale
THIS WEEK.
Also, Summer Silk Sacrifice.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!
While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TRADE MARK
has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.
A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
Made by STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

SANFORD'S GINGER.

SANFORD'S
THE WISE ENJOY GOOD HEALTH
·GINGER·
Sick Headache, Nausea,
Dyspepsia, rising of food, flatulency, seasickness, cramps and pains, hysteria and nervousness, followed by languor, debility, and loss of sleep, call for prompt and continuous use of SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious and only" combination of Jamaica Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy. Beware of worthless imitations said to be as good. Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk Railway.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Forty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal due 1921; Interest January 1 and July 1; Total Issue, **$1,260,000.**

Issued at Rate of $15,000 per Mile.

These bonds were issued to retire an existing mortgage of $750,000 on the old Toledo & Ann Arbor R. R. (46 miles), and with the excess to extend it 38 miles to the Grand Trunk Railway at Pontiac, and to other important connections. This extension is completed to South Lyons, 61 miles from Toledo. The Toledo & Ann Arbor Division (46 miles) is now earning at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the whole $1,260,000, without any business from the 38 miles of the extension which is also covered by this mortgage.

A limited amount offered at 103.

ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT,

No. 45 Wall-st., New York.

Pamphlet with map and full particulars furnished on application.

DAY & FIELD,

STOCK BROKERS

130 LaSalle-st.

All securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on commission and carried on a fair margin.

Interest allowed on credit balances.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON,
Cashier.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, July 14, 1881.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent, payable August 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange-Place, New York, to Stockholders of record July 20.

The transfer books will close July 20 and reopen August 5.

T. H. TYNDALE,
Assistant Secretary.

THE COURTS.

TOO CONFIDING STOCKHOLDERS.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court a week ago by John C. Short and William P. Watson against the New York, New England & Western Company, but suppressed from the records, asking for an account and the appointment of a Receiver. Friday the case was removed to the United States Circuit, and yesterday a motion was made to remand to the State Court.

In support of the motion Watson filed an affidavit setting up that he had been a resident and citizen of Illinois for the past nine years, and that though of late he had been obliged to be in New York a large part of his time, he had never relinquished his citizenship here, nor ever had any intention of leaving here, or losing his right to vote in Chicago.

The Judge held the question of residence was one of fact, on which an issue should be made, but as Watson, one of the complainants, had claimed to be a resident of Chicago, the defendants would be required to file affidavits showing he was a resident of New York, so as to raise the issue of fact.

The bill sets out that Short and Watson have been acting for some years past as commercial agents and negotiating and funding municipal securities, and in 1878 they agreed to assign all their business to the Edgar County Land & Loan Company on its issuing them $200,000 of its stock. This was accepted, and the Company, which was organized in 1867 under a special charter of this State, moved to Chicago, and changed its name to that of the New York, New England & Western Investment Company. Short was then elected President and Watson Secretary and Treasurer. Short afterward donated 500 shares and Watson 250 to the Company to be used in starting it, and the stock was sold for $88,500, the proceeds being put into the Company's business. Its office was about the same time moved to New York, where one George W. Debevoise, who represented himself to be a capitalist with means, was let into the organization, 250 shares of stock being given him. In the last year the Company has paid three dividends of 20 per cent each, and Joseph P. Hale, of New York, learning of this, made an offer to buy some of the stock. Short and Watson, however, having a good thing, did not wish to sell their stock or increase the capital unless they were allowed to retain the control of the Company as before. An arrangement was, however, made by which the stock was to be increased to $1,000,000, and Hale and his friends took $550,000 of it. He then combined with Debevoise and ousted Short and Watson, electing himself President and Debevoise Secretary and Treasurer. The complainants being out in the cold, now charge that a fraudulent conspiracy has been formed to cheat them, that the Company, which nominally has an office at Room 56, 126 Washington street, has, by its increase of stock and removal to New York, forfeited its charter and right to transact business. They therefore ask that the Company may be closed up, a Receiver appointed, and the defendants be prevented from carrying on any further business.

EMPIRE CAR-ROOFING COMPANY.

A bill was filed Saturday by the Empire Car-Roofing Company against Robert B. Crouch to prevent him using, copying, selling, transferring, concealing, or intermeddling with the seal of the Company, or with any documents, securities, correspondence, stock, funds, property, or business of the corporation, or from acting as its Secretary or Treasurer, or pretending to represent it in any capacity. The Company was organized in March, 1876, with a capital of $50,000, Crouch being an original subscriber for 166 shares. He was also chosen Treasurer and Secretary, and continued to act as such until April last, when he was removed. It is charged that while he has been such officer he improperly kept the books of the Company, has made false entries, appropriated moneys to his own use, neglected to pay its debts, overcharged for expenses, and, in short, seemed to treat the Company as his own private affair. Some amusing specimens of his bills are given, in which he charges for wine, theatre tickets for four, meals after theatre, cigars, etc., in a refreshingly cool way. Then he was accustomed to audit his own accounts, mark them O. K., draw the money, and give a receipt in full, without troubling the other officers to examine his accounts. The Company has been in hot water over its different Boards of Directors for some time, and its affairs have been repeatedly written up, and this suit grows out of the former difficulties. A temporary injunction was issued, as asked, under a bond for $500.

DIVORCES.

Daniel M. Graham filed a bill Saturday against his wife Rachel N. Graham, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

STATE COURTS.

E. S. Jaffray began a suit Saturday in attachment against Reuben A. Ketchum, of Yankton, Dakota, to recover $1,674.27.

Justin E. Smith and others sued E. S. Fowler for $10,000.

George Cappell commenced a suit to recover $5,000 damages of William H. Mooney.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. C. Durand et al. vs. W. F. and Frank Nenneman, $27.75.—Same vs. Same, $420.44.—Charles Mueller vs. William Spink, $132.

JUDGE GARY—George McConnell vs. Thatcher White, $479.94.

Revised Predictions by Henry S. Vennor.

JULY, 1881.

The following detailed predictions must be used generously. Take rather the general features for the quarters of months than for the respective dates themselves:

25. Oppressive and stormy weather.
26. Heavy rain-storms and wind.
27. Cloudy and cooler weather, with cold nights and cold showers.
28. Cool and showery.
30. Warmer and high winds and
31. rain-storms.

AUGUST, 1881.

1. Probably warm and oppressive.
2. Generally pleasant weather,
3. with fairly warm days and
4. cool to cold days, and fall-like
5. evenings and nights.
6. Fair and pleasant.
7. Sunday—Heat and storms.
8. Sultry weather, with heavy
9. showers—cooler evenings and nights.
10. Ditto.
11. Heat again in the United States,
12. with cloudy and sultry weather,
13. with storms in Canada.
14. Sunday—Cooler—change.
15. Cooler to cold, and cloudy and pleasant.
16. Storms through portions of Virginia.
17. Hail-storms and frosts
18. probably in some sections.
19. Heat and storms.
20. Ditto.
21. Sunday—Sultry and showery.
22. Sultry and windy.
23. Heat and wind.
24. Ditto.
25. Heavy storms on the lakes, St. Lawrence,
26. and around New York.
27. Cooler weather, with
28. Sunday—rains and frosts in
29. northern sections.
30. Fair and pleasant, with cool evenings and
31. nights, with indications of returning heat.

Ague, biliousness, drowsiness, jaundice, and ... Hop Bitters removes easily.

BUSINESS.

Review of Finances in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Generally Steadier—Hogs Firmer.

Wheat Higher for August, but Lower for Later Months—Corn Easier.

FINANCIAL.

Business has been better lately at the Chicago banks than is usual at this time of year. A very easy money market and low lines of loans had been looked for, but the heavy Board of Trade operations in wheat, oats, and corn have absorbed an unusual amount of money. Loans have been in good demand all summer, and the total is higher than it has been at this season for several years. When the large amount of Board of Trade stuff held here moves out a great deal of money now tied up will be released. Inquiry at the banks is good for loans for the first of the month. New York exchange has ruled all the week between banks at 60@80c per $1,000 discount, and there has been a moderate movement of currency to the country. Local securities have been quiet, with some demand for our city and county bonds at advancing prices, and none to speak of for railroad bonds. In New York Stock Exchange securities Chicago operators, like those in the rest of the country, were sellers till toward the end of the week. Heavy purchases were made to cover shorts in the break on Saturday afternoon.

The latest information collected about American railroads is as follows: The total number of miles of railroads of the United States in operation at the close of the year 1880 was 93,671. In 1830 there were twenty-three miles of railroad in operation in the United States; in 1879 there were 86,497. In 1880 there were 93,671 miles, an increase in that one year of 7,174 miles. The following tables show the essential changes in the items named:

	1879.	1880.
Capital and funded debt	$4,762,506,010	$4,897,401,997
Gross earnings	529,012,999	615,401,931
Net earnings	219,916,724	255,193,436
Freight earnings	386,676,108	467,748,928
Passenger earnings	142,336,191	147,653,003
Dividend paid	61,681,470	77,115,411

As respects the divisions of the country, these figures are given:

	1879.	1880.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.		
Gross earnings	$41,329,825	$48,755,609
Net earnings	15,586,091	17,193,685
Dividend	7,236,305	7,990,191
MIDDLE STATES.		
Gross earnings	$170,310,846	$199,003,717
Net earnings	70,41,970	83,923,203
Dividend	23,911,164	28,479,891
SOUTHERN STATES.		
Gross earnings	$43,917,234	$48,317,754
Net earnings	14,673,357	18,124,034
Dividend	2,131,770	3,525,979
WESTERN STATES.		
Gross earnings	$232,379,646	$290,588,190
Net earnings	98,961,906	125,105,218
Dividend	25,561,262	33,117,590

The earnings of the railroads in the Pacific States, including the Central Pacific and its leased lines, amounted to $28,736,660, against $26,444,206 for 1879, and $26,881,007 for 1878. Of this sum, $8,819,349 was derived from passengers, and $19,917,314 from transportation of freight, mails, etc. The net earning were $10,786,106; dividends, $3,992,762.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Governments were quiet and generally steady.

Railroad bonds were generally weak.

State securities were dull.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	102¼	4s	116¼
5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	114¼		

BONDS.

Cent. Pacific, 1st pfd	115	Tennessee, new	72¾
Erie seconds	101¼	U. P., 1sts	118
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110¼	U. P. land-grant	118
Louisiana consols	68¼	U. P. sinking-fund	129
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia 6s	42
St. Joe	110	Virginia, consols	86
St. P. & S. C. firsts	113	Virginia, deferred	117
Tennessee 6s	73		

STOCKS.

Adams	130	Nash. & Chattanooga	80
Alton & Terre Haute	54	N. J. Central	93
Do preferred	95	Northern Pacific	38¾
American	81	Do preferred	78¼
B., C., R. & N	80	Northwestern	122¾
Canada Southern	64	Do preferred	134
C., C. & I. C	22	New York Central	142¾
Central Pacific	92¾	Ohio Central	27¾
Ches. & Ohio	27¾	Ohio & Mississippi	38
Do first preferred	38	Do preferred	105
Do second preferred	29¼	Ontario & Western	32¼
Chicago & Alton	137¼	Pacific Mail	47¾
Do preferred	150	Panama	263
C., B. & Q	157	P., D. & E	40
C., St. L. & N. O	76	Pittsburg	140
Cin., San. & Clev	59	Reading	58¾
Cleve. & Columbus	91	Rock Island	133
Del. & Hudson	107	St. L. & San Francisco	48¾
D., L. & W	119¾	Do preferred	74¾
D. & R. G	100¾	Do first preferred	107¾
Erie	41¾	St. Paul	113
Do preferred	81¾	Do preferred	129¾
Fort Wayne	135	St. P., M. & M	100
H. & St. Joe	91¾	St. Paul & Omaha	39¾
Do preferred	109¾	Do preferred	99¾
Harlem	246	Texas Pacific	55¼
H. & Tex	97¾	Union Pacific stock	126¾
Illinois Central	136¾	United States	68
I., B. & W	47¼	W. St. L. & P	52¾
Iron Mountain	85	Do preferred	93¼
Kansas & Texas	42¾	Fargo	125
Lake Erie & Western	54¾	Western Union Tel	86¼
Lake Shore	121	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash	101	Central Arizona	1¾
L., N. A. & C	89¾	Excelsior	1
Mar. & C. first pref	13	Homestake	17
Do second preferred	9	Little Pittsburg	2¾
Mem. & Charleston	70	Ontario	36
Michigan Central	96¼	Quicksilver	18¾
Missouri Pacific	105¼	Do preferred	60
Mobile & Ohio	34¼	Silver Cliff	4¾
Morris & Essex	128¾	Standard	23

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483½.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	10,155	8,320	10,979	2,955
Wheat, bu	38,570	98,211	51,892	89,013
Corn, bu	414,855	565,437	407,065	344,159
Oats, bu	98,275	50,097	251,412	37,645
Rye, bu	4,040	8,053	1,064	3,018
Barley, bu	500	1,399	500	
Grass seed, lbs	24,340	4,575	649	23,022
Flaxseed, lbs	385,100		70,000	
Broom-corn, lbs			18,025	20,257
Cured meats, lbs	474,505	685,100	3,115,553	3,298,607
Beef, tcs			50	98
Beef, brls			100	353
Pork, brls	300	375	1,221	34
Lard, lbs	180,100	282,800	355,870	936,382
Tallow, lbs	11,810	57,900	20,312	74,050
Butter, lbs	236,635	300,771	251,430	237,830
Live hogs, No	18,082	12,150	2,619	3,801
Cattle, No	6,500	3,360	4,391	3,664
Sheep, No	940	636	545	
Hides, lbs	102,007	152,448	277,530	229,970
Highwines, brls		50		
Wool, lbs	214,182	456,110	504,169	325,025
Potatoes, bu		2,710	30	
Coal, tons	14,486	6,301	2,171	712
Hay, tons	31	43	14	49
Lumber, m ft	10,115	3,851	3,872	3,454
Shingles, m	4,015	3,740	180	400
Salt, brls	3,776	964	4,822	3,219
Cheese, bxs	4,020	8,145	5,376	1,436
Eggs, pkgs	380	637		162

Rail freights were quoted steady at 15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, and 12c to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions. There is some reason to think that these figures have been extensively shaded.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 243,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 119,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia aggregated 136,000 bu.

The Hon. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, makes the following statement of exports of articles named for stated periods:

ARTICLES.	Month June, 1881. Quant'y.	Month June, 1881. Amt.	Month June, 1880. Quant'y.	Month June, 1880. Amt.
Pork, lbs	5,472,824	$445,907	7,921,788	$443,329
Lard, lbs	19,527,475	2,137,011	37,209,765	2,788,765
Bacon, lbs	28,885,743	2,665,452	65,345,560	4,471,841
Hams, lbs	3,622,713	379,058	*	
Tallow, lbs	7,404,968	429,498	14,399,070	972,731
Beef, fresh, lbs	6,042,146	583,036	8,735,712	764,979
Beef, salted, lbs	2,570,088	196,350	4,352,106	279,808
Butter, lbs	2,555,320	490,431	5,082,351	907,484
Cheese, lbs	22,000,871	2,254,981	22,130,249	2,555,896
Totals		$9,591,705		$13,310,347

* Included in bacon.

The following were the shipments of provisions from Chicago for the periods stated. The weights are gross:

	Week ending July 23.	Since Nov. 1, 1880.	Ditto year previous.
Pork, brls	6,208	217,923	233,981
Lard	3,527,485	217,993,628	225,495,136
Hams	4,211,692	130,035,996	160,365,136
Sides	10,536,132	418,277,261	323,140,343
Shoulders	1,704,786	61,121,803	74,455,132

The exports of provisions from the seaboard for the week ending July 16 included 5,285 brls pork, 3,908 brls beef, 6,035,481 lbs lard, 11,644,886 lbs hog meat, 10,560,959 lbs cheese, and 1,243,274 lbs tallow.

The following is a comparative summary of provision exports from the United States from Nov. 1 to July 9:

	1880-'81.	1879-'80.
Pork, lbs	46,510,800	50,885,600
Bacon, lbs	524,520,394	566,948,635
Lard, lbs	232,449,756	281,462,933
Totals	803,480,950	899,296,168

The following was the distribution of the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending July 16, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	49,557	1,339,151	1,854,634
Continent	21,189	455,079	878,979
South and Central America	16,964	157	34,009
West Indies	17,821	2,320	7,738
B. N. A. Colonies	12,275	....	13,918
Other countries	....	....	8,920
Total	117,926	1,794,657	2,798,240

The following were the Australian exports from Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney to Great Britain:

In—	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, tons.	Wool, bales.	Tallow, casks.
December, 1880	33,000	7,100	158,000	6,400
January, 1881	37,000	4,200	92,000	5,900
February, 1881	125,000	11,600	50,000	6,200
March, 1881	105,000	9,900	30,000	9,400
April, 1881	53,000	7,500	15,000	4,800
May, 1881	43,000	6,400	5,000	3,600
June, 1881	15,000	7,300	7,000	9,900
Total, seven months	411,000	54,000	355,000	44,800
Cor. 7 months 1879-'80	816,000	43,600	321,000	40,000

The Australian South wheat surplus is placed at 140,000 tons, against 186,000 tons from the crop of 1879. The official returns of the crop of 1880 in South Australia are 1,075,000 qrs, against 1,782,600 qrs from the crop of 1879. The average yield in 1880 was 4 bu, 58 lbs, against 9 bu, 45 lbs last year. The requirements for the seeding are placed at 250,000 qrs, and for home consumption 175,000 qrs, leaving a surplus of 650,000 qrs, or 140,000 tons, against 286,000 tons from the previous crop. The exports from Jan. 1 to May 14, 1881, were 84,000 tons.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and irregular in tone, though averaging firm during the greater part of the day. Pork was relatively weak, being offered rather more freely than was wanted on the near futures. Lard was offered sparingly, with not much demand. Meats were in good request for export, and holders were very firm, in sympathy with a further advance in the local market for hogs. It was reported that some rather large orders have recently been received for meats to be delivered in August and September, at a slight discount from spot prices, but packers do not offer any except at full current quotations, the prospect being in favor of higher prices for hogs rather than the other way. The summer packing of this city to date is reported as 1,553,000 hogs, against 1,874,000 to do in 1880, and 1,227,000 to do in 1879.

MESS PORK—Declined 10@15c per brl, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Friday. July was relatively weak, some lots being offered with no particular demand for them. Sales were reported of 250 brls, seller July, at $18.35; 12,000 brls, seller August, at $18.17½@18.35; 7,500 brls, seller September, at $18.15@18.35; 2,250 brls, seller the year, at $15.70@15.80; 1,000 brls, seller January, at $16.45. Total, 23,000 brls. The market closed quiet at $18.20@18.25 for round lots, spot or seller July, $18.17½ for August, and $18.15 for September.

LARD—Opened rather firm, but shaded off to 2½@5c below the latest prices of Friday, and closed firm. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs seller July at $12.17½@12.22½; 1,500 tcs seller August at $11.85@11.87½; 10,000 tcs seller September at $11.62½@11.67½; 2,750 tcs seller October at $11.42½@11.45; 2,250 tcs seller the year at $10.65@10.70. Total, 17,500 tcs. The market closed steady at $12.15@12.22½ for round lots, spot or seller July, $11.85@11.87½ for August, and $11.65 for September.

MEATS—Showed little change in the prices of local futures, but cash lots were firmer, with more doing than was admitted. There is reason to think that about 3,000 boxes were bought for export. Sales were reported of 75,000 lbs shoulders, part cured, at 6c, 100 boxes long clears, 100 boxes short ribs, 50 boxes Cumberlands, 200 boxes long and short clears, and 100 boxes long cut hams, all on private terms; 850 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 10½c spot and 10⅝c seller August and September; 2,000,000 lbs short ribs at $9.00@9.02½ for winter cured spot, $8.92½@8.95 seller August, and $9.05@9.10 seller September. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.00	$6.10	$8.95	$8.15
Do. boxed	9.20	6.30	9.15	9.35
July, loose	8.95	6.10	8.95	8.15
August, loose	8.95	6.10	8.95	9.15
September, loose	9.10	6.20	9.05	9.25

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $9.07½@9.10. Long clears quoted at $8.60 loose and $8.80 boxed; Cumberlands, 8½@9¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¼@10⅝c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10¼@10½c for 15@16 average; green hams, same average, 8¾@9c.

Bacon quoted at 7@7½c for shoulders, 10@10¼c for short ribs, 10¼@10½c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, but strong. There was a fair export demand, about equal to the offerings, and holders were firm at the latest advance, notwithstanding the depression in the longer wheat futures. Sales were reported of 125 brls winters on private terms; 375 brls and 1,000 bags springs on private terms; 125 brls and 400 bags low grades at $3.95@4.25; 90 brls rye flour, partly at $5.50. Total equal to 1,700 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@6.75; shipping springs, $4.50@6.00; the low-grade springs at $3.50@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.50@6.62½.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply and strong. Sales were reported of 19 cars bran at $11.25@12.50 on board; 3 cars middlings at $12.50@13.75; 1 car shorts at $13.50; 1 car wheat screenings at $5.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and very irregular. September took the lead in the trading; it declined 1¼@1⅜c, reacted ⅜c, and closed ⅝c lower than on Friday; while August advanced 1¼@1⅜c, and closed strong. The British advices noted a firmer tone, our receipts were only moderate, and stocks apparently some 53,000 bu less than a week ago. But New York was tending downwards, with finer weather in the West, and that induced free selling for September delivery, which resulted in a decline. The market for August was evidently held up with a will, parties bidding up whenever it showed signs of sagging. There was a general conviction that the market for next month is under manipulation, and that its course will have little reference to weather in the West or crop news from Europe. Cash lots were in fair request, No. 2 closing at $1.19 bid. Spot sales were reported of 12,000 bu and 32 cars No. 2 spring at $1.18¾@1.19¼; 20 cars No. 3, all in good houses, at $1.10; and 15 cars by sample at 75c@$1.12. Total, about 30,000 bu. Also, 2 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.19. Seller September opened at $1.15¾@1.15⅞, sold at $1.16, declined to $1.14¼, advanced to $1.15⅝, and closed at $1.15⅛ bid. Seller August sold early at $1.18¾@1.18⅞, and advanced to $1.20⅛@1.20¼ at the close. Seller the month was quoted at $1.18@1.19⅛, closing at the outside. October ranged at $1.14⅞@1.16, and the year at $1.13⅞@1.14¼.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were limited to 3 cars by sample at 95c@$1.00. There was some inquiry for No. 2 red in store, but none offered for sale.

CORN—Was rather quiet and much steadier; futures sold off ⅛@¼c, and closed easy at about ⅛c lower than Friday. The British markets were called firm, and our receipts were about the same as the previous day, with large shipments, keeping our stocks well down. There was a fair shipping demand for cash lots, and rejected was firmer, but the demand for futures was light, and local operators were partly occupied in settling up the deals disarranged by the suspensions of the previous day. The prospects for the next corn crop were thought good enough to justify caution in buying futures. Cash No. 2 closed at 49¼c bid. Spot sales were reported of 36 cars and 10,000 bu (mostly) high mixed at 49⅛@49⅜c; 45,000 bu and 124 cars No. 2 at 49⅛@49¼c; 5 cars white at 50c; 3,000 bu and 12 cars new high mixed at 48⅞c; 6 cars new mixed at 44@44½c; 251 cars rejected at 43@43½c; 36 cars by sample at 37@44½c on track; and 108 cars do at 37@49⅛c free on board. Total about 390,000 bu. Seller August opened at 45⅜c, receded to 45⅛c, advanced to 45⅝c, and fell back to 45⅛c bid at the close. Seller September sold at 48⅛@48⅜c, closing at 48⅛c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 49⅛@49⅜c, closing at the inside. October sold at 48⅜@48⅝c, and the year at 46⅛@46⅜c. November was very quiet at 48@48⅛c.

OATS—Were quiet and firm for cash and seller the month, but the several later futures early in the day showed some weakness, and declined at one time ¼@⅜c. Later liberal orders to buy gave strength to the market, and August advanced ⅛@⅜c, closing ⅛c above the latest prices of Friday. Seller October and the year closed steady at about Friday's call prices. There was a fair amount of business doing in cash, but the July transactions were small in number and bulk. Gilt-edged No. 2 ranged at 44@44¼c, closing at 44¼c. Seller May opened at 44c, and closed with sellers at 44¼c. August opened at 30¾c, advanced to 31c, declined to 30⅝c, and closed at 31⅛c. September opened at 29⅛c, and, after selling up to 29⅜c, closed at 29⅜c. October sold at 29⅛@29⅜c, closing at the latter figure, and the year ranged from 29⅜ to 29c, closing weak at the last-named price. A fair business was done in the sample market at steady prices. Cash sales were made of 26 cars at 44@44½c for No. 2 in store; 11 cars by sample at 37½@39½c for rejected mixed, and 39@40½c for rejected white on track; 21 cars at 30c for no grade, 36@38c for rejected mixed, and 38½@42½c for No. 2 white free on board. Total, equal to about 43,000 bu.

RYE—Was fairly active at 96½c for spot No. 2, and 80c for rejected. July was quoted at 95c for round lots, old or new. August at 85½@86c, and September sold in settlement at 84¾c, closing steady at that figure. Cash sales were made of 3 cars at 96½c for No. 2, and 80c for rejected in store; 5 cars by sample at 81@87½c for rejected, and 90c for No. 2 on track; 2 cars at 85@92c free on board. Total, equal to about 5,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull at $1.00 nominally for No. 2 cash, with sales at 89@90c seller September. The nominal price for No. 3 was 85c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars by sample at 75c for No. 4, and 78c for ungraded. Total, equal to about 1,000 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is active, principally in medium grades. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@10
Green, self-working	6½@ 7
Red-tipped, do	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	3½@ 4½
Crooked	2½@ 5

BAGGING—Prices were the same as have been current for a long time past. We quote the market fairly active, as follows:

Stark	23½	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—A good local and shipping demand existed, and the market was steady and firm at the following range of prices:

Creamery, choice	22@23	Dairy, fair to good	15@18
Creamery, fair to good	20@21	Packing stock	11@13
Dairy, choice	19@20	Grease	7@ 8

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market is active at the following quotations:

Common brick, per 1,000	$7.00@ 7.50
Lime in bulk, delivered	90
Do in brls	1.00
Louisville cement in sacks	75@ 80
Do in brls	1.30
Milwaukee cement in sacks	1.20
Do in brls	1.30
English Portland cement	3.75@ 4.00
Hair (bu papers) per bu	25
White sand, per brl	1.20
Michigan stucco, per brl	2.05
New York stucco	2.00

CHEESE—The market was without important new features. Exporters are still inactive, and the inquiry on Eastern account is also small. There was some Southern and Western demand at the following quotations:

Full cream	9½@10¼
Part skim cheddar, choice	8 @ 8½
Part skim, flat	6 @ 7½
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Remains as previously quoted. There was a light demand at the prices given below:

Anthracite, range	7.50	Piedmont	$6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was strong at $1.07½@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.25@1.30 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were easier at 11½@12½c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—A good business was doing at sustained prices. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$5.50 @ 5.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.00
Trout, per ½-brl	5.00
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00 @14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @ 9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Large family	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.75 @ 8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Met with a good demand and were firm all around. We again quote:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	5⅛@ 5½
Do, new	6⅛@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.50 @ 2.60
Raisins, London, layers	3.00 @ 3.10
Raisins, Valencia	9¾@ 10
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.65 @ 2.70
Zante currants	6⅜@ 6¾
Citron	20 @ 20½
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	11 @ 12
Apples, evaporated, boxes	10 @ 10½
Apples, Eastern	5⅛@ 5½
Apples, Southern	4½@ 4¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	6⅛@ 6¾
Raspberries	26 @ 28
Blackberries	9⅛@ 9½
Pitted cherries	18 @ 18½
NUTS.	
Filberts	9¾@ 10¼
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	5¾@ 6¼
Pecans	7 @ 9

GROCERIES—In this market there were no important changes. Trade continues good for the season, and the tone of the market remains firm and healthy. We quote:

RICE.	
Carolina	5½@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¼@ 6¾
COFFEE.	
Java	20 @24
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	14 @15½
Rio, fancy	14¼@14¾
Rio, prime to choice	13 @13¾
Rio, fair to good	12 @12¾
Rio, common	11 @11½
Rio, roasting	8¾@10¾
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10¾@10⅞
Powdered	10⅝@11
Granulated, standard	10⅛@10⅜
Granulated, not standard	10⅛@10⅜
A standard	9¾@ 9⅞
A No. 2	9¼@ 9⅜
Extra C	9 @ 9½
No. 1	8¾@ 8⅞
Yellow	7⅝@ 8
SIRUPS.	
Corn	33 @37
Sugar	35 @45
Blackstrap	25 @28
N. O. molasses	45 @60
SPICES.	
Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	42 @45
Pepper	19½@20½
Nutmegs	92 @95

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were generally higher, blackberries selling at $3.75@4.00 per 16-qt case, raspberries $2.75@3.00 per 32-pt case, and blueberries $2.25 per half bu. Apples were easier, as were freshly-arrived lemons. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl	$3.00@ 3.50
Lemons, per box	10.00@11.00
Messinas, per box	10.00@11.00
California Bartlett pears	4.00@ 5.50
California plums	3.50@ 4.00
California peaches	4.00
Oranges, Naples, per box	7.50@ 8.00

HAY—Was steady at $12.00@13.00 for No. 1 timothy, upland prairie ruling at about the same figures. The shipping demand was light. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.00@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@12.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	11.00@12.50
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 8.00

HIDES—There is some inquiry for No. 1 hides, which are scarce and steady at quotations. Other descriptions move slowly. We quote the net buying prices of leading city dealers:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 7¾
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls'	6¼
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	13
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @13
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @30

OILS—The market was without change. There was a fair seasonable demand, and a steady set of prices. The following were current:

Carbon, Elaine	16	Linseed, boiled	53
Carbon, 175 test	13¼	Whale, winter bleached	65
Carbon, 150 test	9¾	Sperm	1.20
Carbon, 110 test	9	Neatsfoot, pure	75
Carbon, snow white and W. W	11¼	Neatsfoot, extra	68
Carbon, Wis. test W. W	11	Neatsfoot, No. 1	58
Carbon, Wis. test P. W.	9½	Bank	46
Carbon, Mich. test W. W	12¼	Straits	48
Carbon, Mich. test P. W	11	Turpentine	46
Lard, current make	85	Miners'	62@65
Lard, No. 1	65	Naphtha, deodorized, 65 gravity	12
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deodorized, 74 gravity	12
Linseed, raw	50	Gasoline, deodorized, 87 gravity	23

POTATOES—Were firm at $2.75@3.00 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.20
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Little business was transacted, flaxseed selling at $1.16, an advance of 1c over the day previous. Timothy sold at $2.00 for September. Sales were made of 9 cars timothy seed at $2.12 for August and $2.00@2.02½ for September; 15 cars flaxseed at $1.05@1.10 for damaged, $1.16 for good, and $1.15@1.15½ for August.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@24
Medium washed fleece	32@34
Fine washed fleece	32@33
Coarse washed fleece	30@32

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday	4,849	27,474	267
Tuesday	3,975	18,333	2,628
Wednesday	4,566	18,932	2,458
Thursday	6,881	20,059	2,456
Friday	6,500	18,982	940
Saturday	3,000	13,000	500
Total	29,771	115,880	9,249
Same week in 1880	26,814	82,192	6,262
Same week in 1879	24,435	39,203	5,233
Same week in 1878	23,512	60,786	3,901
Week ending July 16	34,588	133,835	7,844
Shipments—			
Monday	1,989	3,446	....
Tuesday	1,699	2,641	182
Wednesday	1,800	3,620	527
Thursday	4,680	2,850	592
Friday	4,391	2,619	545
Total	14,569	15,176	1,756

CATTLE—Saturday last closed an active and generally satisfactory cattle market; although the supply was much larger than the average, there was no very considerable overplus of any class of stock, with possibly the exception of low grade natives, prices were firmly supported throughout. Choice and extra qualities comprised only a small percentage of the offerings, and for such the market developed increased strength. For Texas grass cattle also the market was stronger than for the previous week. The canning demand was active from the start, and, notwithstanding the very liberal receipts of grassers, everything found quick sale at an average advance of 10@15c. Old lean cows and poor mixed lots of natives were less in demand than any other class, and holders found it up-hill work to obtain anything like satisfactory prices. Stockers are in small supply, in light demand, and nominally steady. Calves continue scarce, and high prices still prevail. Common to choice veals are salable at $5.00@7.00 per 100 lbs, while fair to good stock calves are wanted at $11.00@18.00 per head. The week's trading was done at $2.50@6.25—the bulk at $2.90@3.25 for Texas grass cattle, at $3.00@4.00 for native butchers' stuff, and at $5.25@5.90 for native shipping steers. There was a fair demand on Saturday, and the week closed on a steady market.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalwag steers	2.50@2.75
Texas—Through droves	2.50@4.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.00

HOGS—The past week saw an active and advancing hog market. For the season the receipts were much more liberal than usual, but there were not enough hogs to satisfy the demand, and prices crept up from day to day until an aggregate advance of 20@30c was established. From the outset the packing demand was urgent—so much so that of the entire supply shippers secured only about 17,000, or a little more than one-seventh. The quality of the offerings was such as to give very general satisfaction. It has never been better at this time of year. On Saturday there was an active demand, a small supply, and a firm set of prices. Poor to best light sold at $6.35@6.60, mixed packing hogs at $6.20@6.45, and at $6.50@6.90 for fair to extra heavy shipping hogs. One year ago light were selling at $4.60@4.85, and heavy at $4.50@5.10, while on the same date in 1879 the former sold at $4.00@4.15 and the latter at $3.25@3.90.

SHEEP—There has been a better demand for this description of stock, and, notwithstanding a materially increased supply, prices have ruled fairly firm except for the poorer qualities, which show a small decline, the demand for that class having been limited. There was an inadequate number of extra qualities, such as exporters seek. We quote poor to medium at $3.50@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.25. Extra sold as high as $5.50. Lambs are wanted at $1.50@3.25 per head.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 700; no natives offered; supply of Texans light and poor in quality; prices firm, and, had there been liberal offerings of desirable grades, an active market would have ensued; quotations unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 240 head; shipments, none; supply very light; nothing done; values firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Scarce and strong; Yorkers, $6.40@6.50; packing, $6.25@6.70; choice to fancy heavy, $6.70@6.85; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 1,500.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 500; shipments, 1,074; best in demand and steady, but poor and mixed dull and weak; native shippers, $4.50@5.65; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; native cows, $2.00@3.50; grass Texas, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,629; shipments, 92; active and firm; choice, $6.40@6.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $6.10@6.30.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $5.00@5.60; packing and butchers', $6.00@6.30; receipts, 630 head; shipments, 330.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was somewhat neglected on Saturday, although it could not be said to be actually weak. A slight shading was noted on the poorer kinds of lumber and shingles. The yard docks are still crowded with stock waiting to be piled. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$12.00 @12.25
Green common inch	12.00 @14.00
Green medium	18.00 @18.00
Extra good and select	19.00 @25.00
Green good inch	17.50 @18.00
Boards and strips	12.75 @15.00
Standard shingles	2.70 @ 2.75
Extra shingles	2.95
Lath	1.75 @ 1.90

The yard trade is very active at the rates established by the informal meeting of dealers on Tuesday last. We quote:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	$46.00
Third clear do	39.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.00
Common dressed siding	19.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
Box boards, 13-inch	39.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	39.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	14.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00

	Green.	Dry.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$13.00	$16.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00	15.00
Dimension stuff	12.50	14.50
Dimension stuff, 18 to 30 ft	14.50	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	13.50	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.10	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.40	3.55
Shingles, extra A	3.15	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.05	3.20

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 5d; spring, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—PROVISIONS — Beef — Extra India mess steady at 122s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 54s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white steady at 9s 9d; winter firmer at 9s 10d for new Western. Corn—Mixed firmer at 5s 1d for old, 5s for new.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; red winter, 9s 10d; No. 2 spring, 9s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s. Corn in fair demand and firm at 5s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand and firm. Corn in fair demand and firm. Pork, 74s; lard, 58s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s 6d; short clear, 45s 6d. Tallow, 35s. Cheese dull and is lower at 54s. Beef—Extra India mess, 122s 6d.

LONDON, July 23.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; corn firm. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm. Country markets for wheat—English and French firm.

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer* of July 22 says:

"All things work together for good to such as raised their price-lists promptly and regularly. News from all quarters of the most cheerful character pour in upon us. A correspondent, writing from St. Louis, says: 'We can do no more lumber business in this city until we have more railroads to carry it away, and in prices we lead the markets of America.' Another friend in Hannibal writes us: 'Trade has continued with unprecedented activity during the whole summer, and prices have maintained throughout without any inclination to weakness. The advances that have been made from time to time have been fully sustained, and have served to stimulate the demand rather than retard trade.'

"Dubuque, Davenport, and other river cities have all the trade they can handle at the late advance. Minneapolis is getting rid of over 5,000,000 feet per week, and only sawing about 6,500,000 feet. Heavy log sales are reported from the St. Croix, where they are closing out the remnant of their winter's cut at good round prices. Logs elsewhere are becoming valuable. A sale is reported of 5,000,000 feet at Oshkosh to the Diamond Match Company at $17.00 per m for Wolf River logs. Eastern Michigan is having her full share of prosperity, as will be noticed in our Bay City report."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—COTTON—Quiet but firm at 11 11-16@11 15-16; futures firm; July, 11.80c; August, 11.80c; September, 11.32c; October, 10.69c; November, 10.48c; December, 10.48c; January, 10.59c; February, 10.70c; March, 10.82c; April 10.94c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 20,000 brls; exports, 53,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.15@4.75; common to good extra, $4.90@5.30; good to choice, $5.35@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@6.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@1½c lower; active speculation business; receipts, 300,000 bu; exports, 82,000 bu; rejected spring, 84c; No. 2 do, $1.23@1.23½; ungraded red, $1.15@@1.29; No. 3 do, $1.19@1.22½; steamer do, $1.13; No. 2 red, $1.26¾@1.28, the latter the extreme; steamer do, $1.23; No. 1 red, $1.30; mixed winter, $1.23@1.24; ungraded white, $1.15@1.23½; No. 3 do, $1.15@1.16; No. 2 do, $1.23; No. 1 do, $1.26¾@1.26¾; No. 2 red, July, $1.26¾@1.27¼, closing at $1.26¾; August, $1.26¾@1.27¼, closing at $1.26¾; September, $1.27⅞@1.28¾, closing at $1.27⅞; October, $1.29¾@1.31, closing at $1.29⅝. Corn lower; fairly active; receipts, 18,000 bu; exports, 254,000 bu; ungraded, 42@57½c; No. 3, 51c; steamer, 53c; No. 2, 56@57⅝c; No. 2 white, 59½c; steamer white, 54c; yellow, 59c; No. 2 July, 56¾@57⅛c; August, 57¾@57¼c; September, 58¾@60c; October, 59¾@60c. Oats higher; receipts, 27,000 bu; exports, 1,500 bu; Western mixed, 41@45c; white do, 44@48½c.

HAY—Quiet but steady; 45@50c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; quoted at 9¼@12¼c; job-lots, 8½@13¼c. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 75½c; crude, 6⅝@7c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6 9-16@6¾c.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 42@42½c.

EGGS—Nominally unchanged.

LEATHER—In good demand; firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 23@27c.

WOOL—Dull and in buyers' favor; domestic fleece, 34@45c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 12@32c; Texas, 14@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; old mess quoted at $18.00@18.25. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet but steady; prices unchanged. Lard dull; prime steam, $12.05.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

METALS—Dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and closing weak; winter red, spot and July, $1.24¾@1.25; August, $1.24¾@1.25; September, $1.26¾@1.27; October, $1.28¾@1.28⅝. Corn—Western lower and inactive; mixed, spot and July, 56¾@56⅝c; August, 56¾@57⅛c; September, 57⅛c; steamer, 51@51⅛c. Oats scarce and firm; Western white, 43@44c; mixed, 40@41c. Rye higher at 82@85c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Higher and firm. Mess pork, $18.50@18.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7¾@10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 10¾c. Hams, 12¼@13¼c. Lard—Refined, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western grass, 13@17c.

EGGS—Nominally at 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Nominally at $1.11½@1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,370 brls; wheat, 108,098 bu; corn, 101,350 bu; oats, none; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 132,327 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 537,930 bu; corn, 271,700 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine, $3.50; XX, $4.25@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.75@6.87½.

GRAIN—Corn steady with a fair demand; 58@62c. Oats quiet but firm; 50c.

CORN-MEAL—Active and firm; $2.80@2.90.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $17.50; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $18.00. Lard quiet but steady; tierce, $12.25@12.50; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, $7.00@7.12½. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $7.87½; clear rib, $10.62½; clear, $11.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, higher; canvased, 12@13c.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm; Western rectified, $1.10@1.15.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9½@12½c. Sugar quiet, and weak; common to good common, 6¾@7⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7⅜@7½c; prime to choice, 8@8⅛c; yellow clarified, 9@9⅛c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice dull; ordinary to prime, 5¾@6c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, $1.17¼@1.17 cash; 1.19@1.17¾ August, $1.20¾@1.19⅝@1.19¼ September, $1.22¾@1.21@1.22 October, $1.24¼@1.23½@1.23¾ November, $1.18¾@1.17⅝@1.17¾ year; No. 3 do, $1.01¼@1.09¼; No. 4 do, $1.06¼@1.06. Corn lower at 47¼@47¼c cash, 47¼c July, 47⅝c August, 47¾@48⅛c September, 48⅝c October, 43¾@44c year. Oats lower at 36@35¼c cash, 35¼@35¼c July, 29⅝@25¼c August, 28¼c September, 28c year. Rye slow at 93c bid.

LEAD—Steady at 4½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; but little doing; and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 104,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—FLOUR—Firm; Indiana, good, $4.50; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.50; Ohio, good to choice, $6.00@6.12½; St. Louis, good, $6.25; Minnesota patent process, good, $7.00; winter patents, $6.62½@7.50. Rye flour dull and lower; $4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled; declined 2c; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.25½; No. 3 do, $1.18; rejected, grain depot, $1.15; No. 2 red, July, $1.25; August, $1.24½@1.24¾; September, $1.25¾@1.26; October, $1.27½@1.27¾. Corn steady; Western mixed, on track, grain depot, 56c; steamer, do, 55½@56c; steamer mixed, on track, 52½c; No. 3, 54@55c; sail mixed, July, 57¼@57¾c; August, 57@57¼c; September, 58@58¾c; October, 59@59½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3 white, 42@42½c; rejected, 41@41½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 7¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 3,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—FLOUR—Scarce and advancing.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 do nominal at $1.14¾; July, $1.14¾; August, $1.15¾; September and October, $1.15¾; November, $1.15¾; No. 3, No. 4, and and rejected nominal. Corn stronger; No. 2 at 48½c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 40c. Rye quiet; No. 1 at 96@97c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $18.25 cash and August; $18.25 September. Lard—Prime steam, $11.87½ cash and August; $11.62½ September.

HOGS—Lower; $6.00@6.35.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½@3c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 450 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; oats, 450 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—COTTON—Firm; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.21. Corn weaker; No. 2 mixed, 51c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Rye firm; No. 2 at $1.08@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $18.25. Lard in good demand; $11.60@11.65. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, $9.30. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady, with good demand; $1.07.

BUTTER—Strong and higher; fancy creamery, 24c; choice Western Reserve, 20c; choice Central Ohio, 16c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 23.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.55@6.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6.00@6.37½; Indiana, $6.00@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.00@7.00; spring patents, $6.50@8.00; winter patents, $6.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 59@61c; steamer, 57@58c; no grade, 48@55c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 51@53c; No. 2 white, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 47@48c. Rye, $1.18@1.20.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, 22@23c; choice ladle packed, 16@18c; fair to good, 12@15c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls, 4,500 sacks; corn, 43,000 bu; wheat, 5,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 750 brls; corn, 500 bu; wheat, 31,000.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 23.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 48¾@49c; mixed, 47¼@48c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 39¾@40c. Rye quiet; new No. 2, 92@92½c.

HIGHWINES—Steady, at $1.08½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 48,600 bu; oats, 3,400 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 19,250 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 22,619 bu; shipments 23,057 bu; weak; unsettled; No. 3 cash, $1.00; August, $1.01¾; No. 2 cash, $1.05¼; July, $1.05¼. Corn—Receipts, 7,211 bu; shipments, 1,872 bu; dull; No. 2 cash, 42c asked; August, 40c bid.

TODELO.

TOLEDO, O., July 23.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, July, $1.21; August, $1.20¾; September, $1.20¾; October, $1.22¼; year, $1.19¾; new No. 2 red, $1.21. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—FLOUR—Steady at $5.85.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 white, $1.20; July, $1.20; August, $1.18¾; September, $1.18¾; October, $1.19¾; year, $1.18¾; No. 2 white, $1.17¾; No. 2 red, $1.17¾. Receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Nothing done. Prices of corn and wheat nominally unchanged, but buyers hold off awaiting future developments.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower at 4½c for wheat and 4c for corn.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn higher; high mixed, 63c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; low do, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 243 bales; sales, 750; stock, 83,345.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 6⅝@6 11-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,850.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 200; shipments, 1,200; stock, 12,900.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Packages houses are doing a fair trade, but business continues quiet with jobbers. Cotton goods moving steadily at firm prices, and stocks light. Dark prints fair, but irregular demand. Price made: 7c for Windsor and Arnold prints. Dress goods quiet. Woolen goods—Light demand, but steady. Foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates unsettled, closed at 75c; refined, 7¾c for Philadelphia delivery.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.

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Prepared from fruits tropical and plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

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Price 25 and 60 Cts. Sold by all Druggists.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

MEDICAL.

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Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	* 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:35 a m	§ 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:35 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:35 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:35 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 3:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 2:15 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 9:10 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:30 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 p m	* 7:45 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington, & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
cPeoria, Burlington, & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:45 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 2:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	‡11:30 p m	‡11:00 a m
Church Train	‡ 1:15 p m	‡10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. †Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‡ Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:30 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 131 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

FRUIT.

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Hot House Grapes, Hamburgs and Muscatells, now ready. Elegant Assorted Baskets of Fruits for Presents.

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RELIGIOUS.

The Ingersoll-Black Symposium—Sermon by Bishop Fallows.

Dr. Burgess on the New Revision and Its Merits and Defects.

The Creator's Impressions of the Created—Sermon by Dr. Williamson.

Sacred Services Yesterday on the Lake Bluff Camp-Ground.

INGERSOLL'S LAST.

SERMON BY BISHOP FALLOWS.

The following is a full abstract of the discourse delivered by Bishop Fallows last evening in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church on Col. Ingersoll's attack on Christianity, and Judge J. S. Black's reply to the same, both of which articles appear in the *North American Review* for August:

These two men, said Bishop Fallows, are lawyers. One of them has achieved National fame as an infidel, and the other the same as an acute and learned jurist. Col. Ingersoll will probably not complain this time that he has not found a foeman worthy of his steel. Mr. Ingersoll has a decided advantage over the clergy in his harangues upon great question which he so often belittles. He frequently descends to very low levels of buffoonery, and is thus able to "split the ears of the groundlings" and "make the unskillful laugh." His jokes are often coarse to offensiveness to delicate ears, but on that account welcome to the less refined as rank decaying game to an unhealthy, perverted taste. He handles sacred things as a hardened grave-digger does bones, and can make a jest out of the solemn fact of death itself. He pays no more respect to the modesty, delicacy, and sacredness of religious feeling and sentiment than a Satyr to the chastity of a wood-nymph. He can soar to the very heavens in beautiful glowing rhetoric, and then come down with an angel in his clutches, to drag through the mire and cess-pools of scurrility. The motto which he prefixes to his article in the *Review* expresses the character of his argumentation, and the enigmatical nature of his intellectual make-up. "In the presence of eternity mountains are as transient as the clouds." Hotly he will in one breath deny the presence of the Eternity and all that presence intimates, and in the next, to lend theatrical emphasis to a sophistical statement, he will calmly invoke its sanction. With a stroke of his wand he would make his hearers believe the rock-ribbed mountains of everlasting principals are but the shifting clouds of a baseless expediency; and, with a reverse movement, that unsubstantial arguments and unsupported cloud statements are of the very compactness and firmness of the eternal hills.

Mr. Ingersoll is neither a logician, a philosopher, nor a theologian, but a consummate rhetorician. Judge Black has perhaps given the most correct analysis of his mental organization yet printed: "He is all imagination and no discretion. He rises sometimes into a region of wild poetry, when he can color everything to suit himself. A fancy is as good as a fact, and a high-sounding period is rather better than a logical demonstration. His inordinate self-confidence makes him at once ferocious and fearless. He was a practical politician before he took the stump against Christianity."

Judge Black challenges the statement that Ingersoll is to be considered the most formidable enemy of Christianity since the time of Julian the apostate, but claims that he stands at the head of living infidels. The speaker said he agreed with the Judge on these points. The number of conspicuous infidels in the Ingersollian sense is small. Infidelity never organizes on a grand scale.

In Judge Black Col. Ingersoll has found his match for pertness, smartness, and repartee, and yet an opponent who will not go underground to fight. The Judge gives his adversary no advantage, and asks none. His sword not only cuts but burns. He charges on the weak points Mr. Ingersoll presents with Napoleonic promptitude and energy. His strong points are carried victoriously.

This last effort of Mr. Ingersoll is his best and his worst. It is almost entirely free of the glaring faults which have made his "mob orations" so repulsive to sensitive and thoughtful minds. Many a clergyman who has fallen from grace might have composed it, so comparatively decent and discriminating is it. For any one to have predicted five years ago that Mr. Ingersoll would have written such an argument as his masterpiece against the Christian faith, it would have been deemed as bordering either upon madness or the miraculous. Its style is much more elevated than that of his first efforts, and its fiery fierceness is greatly subdued.

It is his worst effort, because in this kind of writing he is not thoroughly himself. He is fighting in unaccustomed armor, with long disused weapons. He does not dash along at tandem speed over a smooth road. His winged Pegasus has become a Norman horse drawing a tremendously heavy load over a clayey highway. He is not standing up with his ample, well-fed form charged to the full with a rare personal magnetism to lead or tickle a crowd. He is not spicing his words with that peculiar flavor for which he has an indisputable, though unregistered and misapplied patent or copyright. The Ingersoll of the platform and the Ingersoll of this article are as different as the practical swimmer clearing the water with sinewy stroke and the same seized with cramp.

Both friends and opponents will be disappointed with his production. It is sober almost to dullness. The old flashes of wit are nearly all wanting. Opponents will be agreeably disappointed, for this effort does not contain one single new argument, or one element of one, against Christianity. It does not present the objections which have been current since the Christian faith begun its aggressive work in as strong a manner as they have been presented by others for centuries, for the logician is not behind them. His vehicle of communication is not the platform, but one of the oldest and foremost reviews. His audience is a select number of those who know how to think and draw conclusions. His antagonist is not a man of straw "nor the poor misguiding ministry," but a man skilled in dialects, widely read in the subject under discussion, and able to check any attempt "to make the worse appear the better reason."

Mr. Ingersoll asserts at the start that a profound change has taken place in the world of thought. The inference is that the change is with regard to religion. Judge Black denies that any profound change of thought has occurred in the world of thought toward the Christian system. If any has taken place it is in the wider and deeper and more rapid spread of the Gospel, and a more faithful observance of its normal principles. He points to the solemn temples still rising everywhere, and to the multitudes who go to them, to the deeds of benevolence. The progress of Christianity is like the sun. It imparts light and heat wherever it goes. Almshouses, hospitals, and asylums as well as churches follow the Church of Christ. Never was the spread of Christianity greater than to-day. New territory is won to Christ. The boldest missionary work ever known is witnessed now. Never before were children so taught to believe in the divinity of Christ and His absolutely perfect system of morality. It does not look as if Christianity was getting ready to be swallowed by infidelity. He admits a "superficial" change in the party hostile to religion,—not a change of thought, but of modes of expression and methods of attack. Men impatient of the restraints of Christian truth, or led by curiosity, go to hear the harangue which ridicules and defies the Maker of the universe. They applaud the leader who relieves them of responsibility by assurances of impunity, and tells them no superior authority has power to control them. The orator who drinks in their applause flatters himself he is a Sir Oracle, a wonderful power, and is profoundly moving the world of thought.

Joseph Barker, the great arch infidel of the United Kingdom, thought he had discovered a change in the world of thought. Christian churches should be closed, Christian doctrines ignored, and the Bible laid aside as an antiquated book. With him the idea of God was absurd, and Christ, on the whole, was a good kind of man. Infidel organizations, orators, and books appeared, and Christianity was to be put down. But it moved on. Bibles were printed by the million, and churches multiplied in number. Joseph Barker discovered a change in his world of thought. The Christian religion was too mighty a power for him to overthrow, and he became a convert. He strove as earnestly as St. Paul to efface the mischief he had worked, and died dictating his last words of profoundest sorrow for the evil he had done.

Judge Black says he assumes no clerical function in his reply. He is not out on the forlorn hope of converting Mr. Ingersoll. His duty is more like that of the policeman who would silence a disturber of the congregation by telling him that his clamor is false, and his conduct an offense against public decency. Judge Black thinks it is no business of the priests to answer Mr. Ingersoll's challenge, but their duty is to preach the word of God with full assurance that it will commend itself to all good and honest hearts by its own manifest veracity, and the singular purity of its precepts.

The speaker thought that on the contrary it was very clearly the duty of the clergy to answer Mr. Ingersoll. They must adapt their modes of expression and methods of instruction to the needs of the times. They must show the most brazen infidelity that no weapon it can use can for a single moment intimidate or silence the pulpit. The Apostles of old did not wait for an attack, they invited it. They went forth against all the colossal powers of evil, against learning, soldiery, and all the deeply-rooted prejudices of the times, and argued with the scoffer and the unbeliever. They gained a glorious victory.

It is the duty of ministers and laymen to help counterwork the evil wrought by brilliant genius so sadly and terribly misdirected.

The speaker hailed with pleasure the able contribution of Judge Black. He felt assured that with an increasing faith they should lay hold of the grandest truths of the Gospel of Christ, and be more earnest and successful in making them known.

THE REVISION.

SERMON BY THE REV. O. A. BURGESS.

The Rev. O. A. Burgess, pastor of the Christian Church, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, preached yesterday morning on the Revised New Testament. Following is the discourse:

The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath My Word, let him speak My Word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord.—*Jeremiah, xxiii., 28.*

It is my purpose this morning to call your attention to the Revised New Testament. I have not done so at an earlier date, first, because it is not good too hastily to approach a great subject; and, second, because at the very time I felt myself ready came the appalling news of the attempt of an assasin upon the life of the President of the United States,—an event which I freely confess unfitted me for anything like careful or systematic work. We all had enough to do in those dark hours to watch and pray. Now, however, when the clouds seem lifting; when, too, the attention of all Christians, I may say, of the world is directly fixed upon God, and all voices are imploring Him for help, perhaps we can have no more appropriate subject than His Word to consider.

To be as concise as consistent with clearness, we may best consider the subject under the three heads of the Practical, the Doctrinal, and the Critical.

If it will not provoke a smile I will tell you that, in conversation once with a gentleman on the general subject of the translation and revision of the New Testament, he stoutly objected, denouncing the whole work as an unpardonable sin, and affirming with vehemence that no man had any business to tinker with God's Word, as he expressed it. He then with an air of triumph that seemed to imply the argument was ended asked me if I thought any set of men understood the English language better than God did! Somewhat puzzled at his question, and yet half suspecting what he meant, I asked where he supposed the New Testament came from. "Why, sir," said he, "God gave it to the Apostles, just as He gave the law to Moses, on tables of stone." "And were the writings on those tables of stone in the English language?" I asked. "Of course they were," said he, with the air and look of one who sincerely pitied me for my ignorance. I need not add that I did not continue the conversation. This may be considered an extreme case, and yet it may be safely affirmed that comparatively few people have a correct understanding of the origin of the New Testament; and, though the idea may not be common that it was originally written in the English language, this is certain: there was a feeling, rapidly growing too, both in and out of the Church, that there was something so sacred about the authorized or King James version it must not be touched,—something so complete about its scholarship that it could not be improved upon.

A great many attempts have been made, both by private enterprise and corporate bodies, to give to the world something nearer up to the present standard of our language, but these efforts have as a rule proved abortive. One of the best translations probably ever made was of the Old Testament, by Charles Thomson, the first Secretary of the first Continetal Congress,—a work for scholarly accuracy seldom excelled,—a work that far surpasses in excellence the King James version, and yet a work never known, except in isolated cases, beyond the day of its publication.

In connection with the feeling stated, there was another in singular contradiction of it; a feeling that a new translation, or at least a revision, was needed, and this feeling found expression nearly every Sunday, and in almost every pulpit of the land, in the textual corrections and translations made by the preachers. It seemed not a little strange to us, who have always favored the most rigid adherence to the truth, come from what translation it might, to hear ministers of the Gospel constantly making their own translations for pulpit use, and yet denying to a body of good and learned men the right to agree upon one for all. Such ministers evidently feared before God, and, as in our text, said: He that hath God's Word, let him speak it faithfully. They undoubtedly preferred the wheat to the chaff for themselves and their flocks, but did not deem it necessary to keep the chaff winnowed out, so that those flocks that did not have a learned pastor might nevertheless have pure wheat also.

Now, however, a great change has come over the spirit of their dream. A number of good and learned men, both in Europe and this country, decided that the time for a revision of the New Testament had come. Without particularly consulting Kings or priests, they set about their work in a manly and scholarly way, and after, considering the magnitude of their undertaking, the brief period of ten years, the results of their labors are before us, and are received with a confidence and unanimity astonishing and gratifying to the last degree.

What practical points have been gained? If nothing else had been reached, if not a single word had been changed for the better, if not a single passage had been rendered less obscure, nor a single spurious text expunged, still it is worth all it cost to educate public mind—in the church and out of it—up to the point that the New Testament, however infallible as from God, can only express that infallibity to us when correctly translated into our own vernacular language.

Look upon the present revision, therefore, as one pleases,—and to do the authors of it justice, it must be borne in mind that it is a revision and not a translation,—and still it must be conceded that they have gained a practical advantage for the Church and the New Testament sought in vain for now nearly 300 years.

That the work is not received without objection should surprise no one. That the revisers should not at once lift themselves out of theological ruts and above the dicta of human authority should surprise no one.

But it nevertheless still remains that from their point of view they have done a grand work for the Truth, and therefore for mankind. They have reached the masses with the Word of God, as it has not for centuries reached them before. They have, according to their light and knowledge, said with the prophet: "He that hath My Word, let him speak My Word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord."

It was not only not expected that their work would be universally received, but it was expected to meet opposition,—opposition of a more formidable character than has yet been developed.

It was expected that men of little brain and less learning, whose chief capital stock in the pulpit is theatrical display of sensational stuff, would denounce it; they have done so. It is to be added, however, that their condemnation of the work is really worth more than their praise.

It was expected that those religious bodies held together by strong ecclesiastical bonds would, if not reject it, at least wait for orders before adopting it. The spirit, however, in which they have thus far spoken is of such a conservative and candid character that it may be regarded only a question of time until the Revised New Testament will take the place generally of the old version.

Another very practical point gained is, that the masses of the people in general, and unbelievers in particular, have learned that a revision of the New Testament by no means signifies a radical change, much less an abandonment of the great truths it contains. What says one: I see but little difference between the old and the new version!

A greater compliment could not be paid to the King James or the new version. Nobody conversant with the subject expected very radical changes. They expected simply that the original text would be faithfully examined, evident errors expunged, and the whole dressed in the current language of the day; that know should take the place of "wot"; that hinder should take the place of "let," and that all obsolete forms of expression should be supplanted by current forms.

At this point let us not pass without, according to Scripture, "rendering honor to whom honor is due." For a very large part of the Practical gained in the work of revision we are indebted to the secular press. With a unanimity seldom before witnessed, the secular press at an early day became interested in the work of the revision, and not only kept the people constantly advised of what was going on, but when the work was finished gave up whole columns and pages to its publication. One of the most astounding feats in journalism probably ever known was accomplished by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in giving *the entire New Testament* to the world in a single issue!

The public, becoming thus familiarized with the character and design of the work, accepted it as at least a valuable addition to the department of Biblical research, and will, without doubt, quite generally accept it for current use until at least a still better version shall be produced.

Turning now from the practical, we next consider the doctrinal. It would be little less than a miracle for any number of men, no matter what their piety or learning, to give a revision or translation of the New Testament that would be satisfactory to all.

While religious denominations exist holding distinctly different views of the teaching of the New Testament, it will be a brave man who will translate a word or revise a text so as to interfere with a commonly received view or doctrine. This, of course, is to be deplored. All true men can but wish for the truth,—can but feel that he that hath God's Word should speak that Word faithfully. Still it is to be confessed that there is much of weakness in man, and that only by patient continuance in well doing can it be hoped that truth will ultimately triumph over all obstacles, be those obstacles human weakness, prejudice, early education, or no education at all.

It requires, indeed, more than ordinary courage and manliness in questions of religion to enter into a friendly discussion of differences. There seems to be a shrinking back from such discussion, as if it might reveal something that would not bear the light. As a rule, therefore, when a man, and especially a preacher, does attain to such such freedom and manliness as to invite discussion and challenge the light upon any special doctrine of his Church, he is summarily silenced, or, being too powerful for that, is driven to the organization of a new body, or the setting up of an independent one.

This certainly is to be deplored. Any attempt to smother the utmost freedom in religion consistent with truth is a kind of half confession that religion cannot bear the light. Perhaps the heaviest cudgel that infidels to-day wield against the Church is grown from the tree of theological self-contradiction; and superficial men, taking their cue from the mere surface, charge God and the Bible with those things for which a false theology should be held responsible.

Now very much, it might almost be said all, of the doctrinal differences which for centuries have divided the forces and crippled the influence of the Church have grown out of either wrong translations or failing to translate at all certain texts of the New Testament. Aside from a kind of stereotyped meaning that words have come to have, regardless of the original text, Rule 3 of the fourteen rules which King James delivered to his translators may serve to throw some light on the subject. It reads as follows: "The old ecclesiastical words to be kept, as the word 'church,' not to be translated 'congregation.'" Under this rule such words as Presbytery, deacon, baptism, and others were either transferred without change of form or merely anglicized, instead of being translated.

It is safe to affirm that if King James or his translators could have risen to such a sublime hight as, regardless of ecclesiasticisms, to have translated faithfully every word of the New Testament, the Church of to-day, at least the Protestant wing of it, would present a well nigh unbroken front.

They did not do it; our revisers of their work have not done it; and here, with all its excellencies, is the great blemish upon the work,—a blemish that must yet be removed before all the people of God will see face to face and all speak the same things.

The fact, however, that they have dared to revise will in due time embolden them to translate, and we may therefore accept their work as a kind of God's promise that the day is not distant when all disputes in the churches as to doctrine shall cease, and the churches become one Church, and all the followers of Christ become one body, in the fullest meaning of the prayer of Christ himself, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John.

Turning our attention now to the critical, we have a few words to examine which will sufficiently show the character of the new revision in this particular.

Much attention has already been given to the word Hades, but so far I have failed to find any justification for its use.

One thing, however, can be said to the credit of the revisers even on this; with the exception of I. Cor., xv., 55, which I will presently notice, they have been uniform in its use; that is, being unable to translate it in one case, they have declined to translate it at all. It is used eleven times in the New Testament, and, with the exception mentioned, it has been simply transferred in each case; and by "transferred" we mean that the Greek word itself, with an English spelling, is placed in the text instead of the translation, or English meaning of that word.

Hades is a compound Greek word, which primarily signifies the unseen; by classical use it came to be applied to a place without any special indication as to the what or the where of that place. If the what or where of the place was a matter of importance, it had to be determined by the context.

By common consent, during the period of Greek mythology, Hades came to signify a place for the abode of departed spirits, without, however, attempting to fix the locality, much less of rendering it visible. The New Testament writers who used the word—namely: Matthew, Luke, Paul, and John—undoubtedly used it in the same sense; and in each case, therefore, where used it may be translated by the words unseen place, or unseen world. This translation will make perfect accord with the meaning of each text in which the word is used. It accords with the great fact, too, that when a man dies, if he "goes" anywhere, he goes to a, to us, unseen world, and that is all the word intends to express.

In one place before noted—I. Cor., xv., 55—our revisers have left out the word entirely and substituted the word "death."

That beautiful text in the old version—O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave (Hades), where is thy victory?—our revisers have: O Death, where is thy victory? O Grave, where is thy sting? In this, in changing places with "sting" and "victory," they have followed the text of Beza, to which there may be no valid objection. But they fail to assign any reason for omitting Hades and substituting "death"; or, if such reason has been given, I am unfortunate thus far in not having seen it.

In Rom., ix., 3, there is a much more objectionable retention of a Greek word than the one just considered. The word "accursed" in the old version is dropped and the pure Greek anathema is substituted.

The only apology that can be conceived for this is that the text has usually been a very difficult one,—indeed a terrible one, in which such a man as Paul was willing to be "accursed" or "separated" from Christ for the sake of his Jewish kin. Such an idea would indeed be terrible, but that is not the question. He that hath My Word let him speak My Word faithfully, saith the Lord; and if that would mean "accurse" let it be so translated, and leave the consequences to Paul and his Lord. It is no business of a translator or a reviser to hide the meaning of God's word from the people by covering it up, or, rather, having it covered up in a language they do not understand. As shown before, most of the controversy and divisions that have arisen in the Church would never have had existence if men had at the very first dared to translate the word of God without the fear of Kings and priests before their eyes.

But you will ask, Can the difficulty be removed from this text by its translation? I answer, it can; and without at present entering into any argument to sustain my translation I will give the following: "For I myself was wishing to be set apart by Christ, for my brethren, my kinsmen, according to the flesh." In plain English, when Paul was made an Apostle he desired to be sent to the Jews by Christ, who refused his request, and sent him to the Gentiles. Paul never became reconciled to that work. It was probably "the thorn in the flesh" that Christ gave him; and in his writings and sermons, though ostensibly to the Gentiles, it will be observed that he is constantly yearning after his Jewish brethren, and really making them about as much the subjects of his epistolary instructions as he does the Gentiles. But time would fail us to make a critical examination of all the texts justly obnoxious to criticism. We regret to see obsolete words, such as "wot" for "know," retained; and the very questionable use of several prepositions, specially "eis" and "en," will call in due time for still other revisions of the sacred text, until it can be generally felt and acknowledged that a broad and critical scholarship can rise superior to all questions of merely human authority.

We fully believe that day will come, and with it we believe will come a day of unity among the followers of Christ and a day of power and progress for His Church not witnessed since the Apostolic age. May God grant that it may be so.

CREATOR AND CREATED.

SERMON BY DR. WILLIAMSON.

The Rev. Dr. John Williamson preached in the First Methodist Church yesterday morning on the subject, "What Does the Person Creating Think of the Person Created?" and the text of the sermon was:

The entrance of Thy words giveth light—*Psalms, cxix., 130.*

The sermon was prefaced by the declaration that there was a God and by the putting forward of reasons to prove the existence of a divine being. The reverend gentleman said that he was as certain there was a God as he was that a multiplication table existed. Herbert Spencer had said that it was possible to conceive of a sphere where two and two did not make four, but the great scientist certainly had few followers in that theory, as he also had few in many other theories of his which had no basis whatever. There were numerous incontrovertable reasons why a God existed, prominent among which was the presence of human conscience. Conscience was the bar of judgment before which were arraigned for trial all voluntary human acts, and the law under which they were tried was the law of righteousness. The existence of law meant that there was a lawgiver, or maker, and the law of righteousness could come only from a divine being. Another reason why there must be a God was the presence of embodied thoughts. Everything the eye gazed upon was an embodied thought. Anything not of natural creation, such as a stove, an article of dress, or a piece of furniture, was the embodiment of man's thought. But man himself, the earth, the stars, and all of beautiful Nature was the embodiment of the thoughts of a divine and superhuman being.

In the mind of every person one thought was at all times predominant. Other thoughts might be foremost,—at that moment thoughts regarding the welfare of the wounded President might be foremost,—but there was always one chief thought, and that was, "What does the person creating think of me, the person created?" Where could the answer to that great interrogatory of the soul be found? Not from the sun, or from the ocean, or from anything in Nature, but from the Word of God,—"The entrance of Thy words giveth light."

And the preacher quoted from the Bible numerous passages showing that the Lord looked upon humanity as weak and sinful, with the flesh and spirit waging war against one another.

The next question that arose was: "What shall I do to reconcile the differences between the Almighty, a divine being, and myself, a weak and sinful creature?" Again the entrance of the holy words gave light, for the Lord had said that man should believe in Him, acknowledge and repent wrong-doing, and pray for divine assistance. But how was one to know when his efforts at reconciliation had been successful? The reverend gentleman asked to be excused for his denominational egotism when he said that in the Methodist faith a Christian would know at what moment he had received the Holy Spirit. And again the Bible was quoted to prove how the entrance of the Lord's word gave light. But this was a practical age, and men would ask what the immediate benefit would be after all these truths had been obtained, and again the Word of God answered by saying that the heart would be filled with peace, love, and happiness, and that there would be naught to give fear or trouble.—"I called upon the Lord in distress; the Lord answered me. The Lord is on my side; I will not fear." But the practical man might say that he had got along well enough without the word of life so far in this world, and he was only concerned to know about the future,—would he get along as well there if he did not take up with the Bible's teachings here? The Lord had said in His Word that only those who believed in Him should be saved, and those who believed not in Him should be eternally damned. It needed no sermon from a human divine to instruct man regarding future punishment or future felicity. It was all preached in the Book of Books, where the entrance of His Word gave light unquestionable to all.

LAKE BLUFF.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Notwithstanding the fact that no series of services is now in session at Lake Bluff, there are fully as many people at this delightful place as at any period during the recent Sunday-School Assembly. The purposes of the promoters of the enterprise to make Lake Bluff a religious summer resort bid fair to be successful. Religious services were held there yesterday, and, to the surprise of many, were largely attended. At 9 a. m. Sunday-school was announced, when fully 200 persons assembled. Under L. F. Lindsay, as Superintendent, interesting services occurred. Two hours later—the hour of morning service—a large audience assembled. After customary devotional services, the Rev. D. S. Donegan, of Dover, Ill., preached from the following text:

"Let the Word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord."

The speaker suggested as a theme "The Power of Song," which was presented in the line of its adaptation to man's needs; its inspiring influence and purifying effects.

The services of the day were attended almost exclusively by the summer residents of the Bluff. Consequently peculiar quiet reigned, which is quite the exception. During the afternoon nearly the entire camp visited the delightful retreats along the lake shore, and, notwithstanding the heat, the day was a most pleasant one. Since the close of the Assembly there has been a large number of arrivals at the Bluff of a class of people who seek rest and quiet. There are now fully 300 people rusticating there. This number will, of course, be largely increased as the camp-meeting season, Aug. 2, approaches.

Among the late arrivals at Lake Bluff are: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thompson, Chicago; H. M. Avery, Chicago; S. H. Clapp, Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Andrews, Highland Park; E. Peters and Miss Carrie Owen, Gurney, Ill.; the Rev. D. S. Donegan, Dover, Ill.; L. D. McIntosh, E. M. McIntosh, W. H. Purcell, Mrs. Harvey Lyons, Robert Cousins, Edward Warren, W. D. Childs, H. W. Benight, J. E. Davis, Malcolm McDonald, Jr., O. J. Vogel, F. E. Fernald and family, Harry Turner, George Crittenden, Fred W. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Mendsen, and Miss Mamie Cone, all of Chicago.

A DIABOLICAL WRETCH.

Near Florence, S. C., a Brother Outrages His Sister and Then Murders Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FLORENCE, S. C., July 23.—Yesterday morning the Larry Hyman plantation, about twenty-five miles from here, was the scene of a series of sickening and diabolical crimes, ending in a wanton murder under circumstances not only horrible, but peculiar. The prominent figure in this affair is Samuel White, a cripple, who has lost the use of both his legs below the knees. White's sister is the wife of Ryland Thomas, an honest and popular farmer. Yesterday morning while Thomas was away, White, the cripple, having secreted himself in the family mansion, went into Mrs. Thomas' room, and, locking the door, committed a rape on the person of his own sister. Although without the use of his legs, the scoundrel posseses most incredible strength in the arms, and is able to wabble his body about the ground in snake-like contortions, moving along with wonderful rapidity, and, armed with a crutch, by means of which he raises himself, he is really far more active than the majority of men. His sister, a large and well-formed woman, made a desperate fight for her honor, but the inhuman brother overcame her. After the commission of the deed he began to fear the vengeance of the wronged husband, his brother-in-law, and he therefore decided to get him out of the way. He went down to the farm-yard gate and laid in wait for Thomas, who returned last night. White, from his ambush in the road, sent a load of nine buckshot into the unfortunate man's head. So close was he to his victim that the shot tore the head into unrecognizable shreds, and scattered the brains about upon the leaves of the surrounding saplings. After the commission of this last act White crawled off to the woods. This morning several posses of citizens went in search of him, and to-day about 12 o'clock he was found hiding in a gum pond under some whortleberry bushes. Being called to surrender, he laughed back defiance, and threatened to kill the first man who laid hands on him. As the officers advanced he began to fire, and emptied the six chambers of his revolver, but without effect. He was then captured, but not without great trouble. He is now in the Marion Jail, but there is great talk of lynching. White's crime is the more atrocious from the fact that for the past six years he has been supported by his sister and brother-in-law.

CONKLING.

He Packs His Gripsack and Departs for His Home in Utica.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Only a few Bucks were visible to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and these seemed disappointed when they were informed that their chief, ex-Senator Conkling, had left for home. The announcement of Lapham's election, it seems, had no sooner reached the hotel than a general scattering of the Buck leaders was resolved upon. The Western Senator, John A. Logan, at once shook the dust of the city off his feet, and, bidding adieu to Mr. Conkling at the hotel, drove in a cab to the Liberty street ferry and took the train for Long Branch. Vice-President Arthur, in view of the unfavorable news from Washington to-day in regard to the President's condition, abandoned his idea of going to the seaside for a few days of relaxation, and will remain in the city to receive frequent dispatches from the National Capital. All the Bucks in the Legislature from this city were expected to reach their homes this evening. Among the guests and visitors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel who had been accustomed to the flurry and excitement of the political struggle during Mr. Conkling's stay there was a general expression of satisfaction that the conflict was ended.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Times* says: "Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling packed his gripsack yesterday morning early, and then perused the newspapers, devouring with especial interest all such reference to himself as had been marked with blue pencil by his private secretary. Conkling rose from his meal unrefreshed, and, as he descended the stairs, he was moody and fretful. He paid his hotel bill hurriedly, and said he was going away. To one of his friends he said he was about to go to his home in Utica. State Senator-Robertson will enter upon his duties as Collector of the Port of New York the first Monday in August.

AMERICAN BANKERS.

The Coming Convention at Niagara Falls.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The arrangements for the annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association, to be held at Niagara Falls during the coming month, are rapidly approaching completion, and that it will not only be the most important, but the most numerously attended, Convention ever held is already an assured fact. Mr. George Marsland, the Corresponding Secretary, who has just returned from Niagara Falls, stated this evening that the Committee on Statistics, popularly known as the "Twenty Million Committee," from the fact that the gentlemen composing it are worth that amount of money in the aggregate, are busily engaged preparing a report on the lake commerce and the progress of the through business between the West and Europe. They have already consulted between thirty and forty of the representative men of Buffalo, who will be present at the convention, as to the reading of the report, which will in the main part embody their views. The arrangements for the transportation of delegates and their families to the Falls are already completed. The Erie, New York Central, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Great Western, and Lake Shore Railroads will issue excursion tickets to and from Niagara Falls at half rates, good from Aug. 5 to Aug. 20. Among the many letters recently received is one from the Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, who says that while he may not be able to be present at the Convention, he is preparing statistical details of the methods of taxation and authentic facts relative to Turkish finances and the interior and industrial condition of Turkey, which have never before been published. Aristarchi Bey held many positions of local importance in Turkey before being called to the diplomatic service, and is eminently qualified for the work he has undertaken. Papers and reports from all sections of the country are rapidly coming in, and will be invaluable as showing the commercial growth and greatness of the Nation in statistical form.

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STATING THEIR POSITION.

Letters of Gov. Foster and Attorney-General Nash

Read Before an Ohio Prohibition Convention Last Week.

Cleveland Herald, July 22.

Mr. Hirst stated that he, in company with another coercive teetotaler of Columbus, had called upon Gov. Foster and Attorney-General Nash, and asked them certain question covering matters suggested at the Columbus coercive Temperance Convention, and had received the following replies:

GOV. FOSTER'S LETTER.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, COLUMBUS, July 15, 1881.—*Rev. Mr. Hirst:* In answer to your inquiries I have the following to say:

My personal relations to the M. E. Church you understand from the conversation we had upon the subject.

In regard to the charges made against me for the purpose of affecting my standing with the teetotal people, all of which (so far as I know them) have appeared in the Alliance *News*, I have to say that they are one and all without foundation, and so far no pretense of proof has been offered to sustain them, but I am asked to deny them upon my oath.

I may be pardoned for referring specially to some of them. The charge that I used my personal and official influence to defeat temperance legislation was denied by me in a letter to R. E. Doan, Esq., of Wilmington, O., in May last, which letter was generally printed in the Republican newspapers of the State at that time. Notwithstanding this fact good men have been imposed upon to such an extent as to give currency to this slander from the pulpit, as well as others equally groundless.

I am charged with meeting saloonkeepers in conference for the purpose of defeating ultra temperance legislation, while in fact I never had a conference with saloonkeepers for any purpose or at any time.

I am charged with saying that "the Methodist ministers ought to be snubbed," while such a thought never occurred to me.

I did not caucus upon the temperance plank in the Republican platform.

Col. Tucker has, so far as I have any knowledge, given a truthful history of its adoption. I presume it was conceived by the Colonel, and carried through by his efforts.

I am charged with refusing to deliver the welcoming address in the local option or Coercive Temperance Congress that met here last winter. As I was not invited to deliver such an address I could not have refused.

I am also charged with holding a reception in a saloon on the night of the 4th of July, 1879. This story also has no foundation in truth.

You will not expect me to take up all the charges made against me. I repeat that, so far as I have seen them, there is no foundation in truth for any of them.

The plank of the Republican platform is assailed, and the criticism made upon it by the ultra temperance people is that, inasmuch as license is now prohibited, its only effect will be to again open the doors to the license system.

Is this its only effect, and how does the question of local option or prohibition stand under the present Constitution?

It is the opinion of well-informed lawyers that local option or any form of prohibition is not now constitutional; that the legislation now on the statute books well-nigh exhausts the power to legislate in this direction under the present Constitution.

Good lawyers are of the opinion that a tax law like the Pond bill is constitutional.

I am not a lawyer, and of course my opinion upon a constitutional question is not entitled to much weight. Nevertheless, I do not believe that either local option or prohibition is constitutional.

It seems to be clear, then, that the Constitution must be amended if it is desirable to secure further legislation in the direction desired by the local optionists and ultra temperance people, or, in fact, in any other direction other than existing legislation.

It is urged by the friends of coercive teetotalism that it is but fair to give the people by popular vote the right to say whether or not they will permit liquors to be sold in the several localities. It is urged with equal force that it is but fair to permit the people of the State to determine the kind of legislation they want upon this question, which they cannot have under the present Constitution. This I understand to be the theory of the advocates of the plank in the Republican platform. Yours very truly,

CHARLES FOSTER.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL NASH'S LETTER.

COLUMBUS, July 15, 1881.—*The Rev. A. C. Hirst, Columbus, O.*—MY DEAR SIR: Your very courteous letter of yesterday has been received. In it you say that "the temperance people, as voters, greatly desire to know your (my) personal views concerning the full meaning and purpose of the plank in the Republican platform on that (the temperance) subject."

My understanding in regard to the causes which led to the adoption by the Cleveland Convention of the resolution referred to by you, and its meaning and purposes, is as follows:

During the last session of the General Assembly very many citizens of the State asked the enactment of what is known as the Prohibitory "Local Option law." This measure was assailed as being in conflict with the Constitution of Ohio. Its defeat was due to the serious doubt entertained as to the validity of the proposed legislation by members of the Legislature. Other citizens were of the opinion that the General Assembly should, by law, impose a special tax upon those dealing in intoxicating liquors. Such a measure was proposed and defeated largely because many members believed that "a special tax" would be to all intents and purposes "license," and therefore in violation of the Constitution. When these difficulties were met, a public sentiment arose in favor of so amending the Constitution as to remove them and untie the hands of the General Assembly. Recognizing this feeling, and believing it to be just and right, the Republican party pledged itself to remove these constitutional and vexatious doubts by submitting to the people such amendments to the Constitution as would, if approved, enable the General Assembly to deal with the liquor question in such manner as the public sentiment demands.

You also ask whether I indorse the fourth resolution adopted by the People's Temperance Reform Convention held in Columbus May 18, 1881.

This resolution contemplates political action outside of the Republican party, and makes it the duty of its indorsers, in a certain contingency, to vote against regularly nominated candidates of the Republican party. While the present political divisions of the people continue, all needed and proper reforms will be most speedily and certainly affected by maintaining the integrity and organization of the Republican party. As a member of that party I cannot agree to vote against its candidates, and for this reason I cannot indorse the resolution.

I believe most earnestly, too, that the welfare of our State and Nation requires the continuance of the Republican party in power. This can be secured by the united support of its adherents. I have not the time, and perhaps this is not the place, to state fully my reasons for this belief. I do desire to call attention to the fact that the next General Assembly will have the power to change the political complexion of the next National House of Representatives. With that House in the hands of Democrats our good President may be confronted with a hostile Congress. We recognize the fact that he is purifying the public service, and in his zeal wrongs have been unearthed that even a Democratic Committee of Congress did not have the skill or courage to grapple with. While engaged in this work President Garfield was stricken down by the bullet of a crazed assasin, and has the sympathy of all the people. The most cruel blow that could be given to the man whom we love would be to throw his own State into the hands of the Democracy, and deprive him of the support of Congress.

We should hesitate long, and consider carefully, before consenting to give this blow. With very high regard, I remain most cordially yours,

GEORGE K. NASH, Attorney-General.

THE FUTURE OF CONKLING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 23.—Now that Roscoe Conkling has been fairly defeated in his canvass for reelection to the Senate, he is a private citizen, and is entitled to the same considerate treatment from press and public as any other gentleman in private life. Republicans have no harsh words to use concerning him. They remember that he has done good service in the Republican ranks for twenty-five years, and that his late misconduct does not wholly obliterate his useful record before he was spoiled by flattery and power. The case seems to be one for repentance and forgiveness rather than for continued rebellion and punishment. Why may not Mr. Conkling return to public life in four or six years as Senator Carpenter did in Wisconsin, to say nothing of Senator Logan, of Illinois? In all these cases the period of enforced retirement had a most beneficial effect upon the Senators subjected to it: and they were all better public servants when they returned to Washington than when they left the Senate for private life. They were stronger, too, in the affections of the people. If Mr. Conkling shall in four years learn to serve the Republican party in the ranks as well as he once did he may again be a useful leader. The trouble with him has been that in the habit of commanding he had forgotten how to obey.

FORGIVENESS.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The English speaking section of the Socialistic Labor party met yesterday afternoon in Mechanics' Hall, 54 West Lake street, O. A. Bishop in the chair. An improvement in the financial affairs of the society and an increase in its membership were reported. Complaint was made that the business of the Central Committee was impeded by the non-attendance of delegates. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, James H. White; Treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie M. Swaink; Financial Secretary, Thomas Brown; Recording Secretary, M. L. Morris; Auditors, A. W. Jackson and Jacob Smith; delegates to Central Committee, Arthur Hunt and Thomas Ryan.

A communication was read by the Secretary from the Irish National Land League, inviting the Society to participate in the picnic and procession to be held Aug. 14 in Oswald Park.

The invitation was accepted, and the Chairman was empowered to act as a conference committee. Adjourned.

The Main Section of the Socialistic Labor party met immediately on adjournment of the English-speaking section, Paul Ehmann presiding, and cast its vote in favor of the following delegates to the National Socialistic Congress to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, next September: Dr. A. Dewey, editor of the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, and P. J. Maguire, editor of the *Carpenters' Journal*, St. Louis.

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Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RUPTURE CURED.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many years with a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no relief from any truss I could find, until through your skill and new appliance you not only retained the rupture where others had failed, but have completely cured the hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, 180 Washington-st.

The principle a new one. No operation whatever. No danger incurred. Manufacturers of Instruments for Deformities, Elastic Stockings, Trusses of all kinds, etc. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHOCOLATE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Vanilla Chocolate,

Like all our chocolates, is prepared with the greatest care, and consists of a superior quality of cocoa and sugar, flavored with pure vanilla bean. Served as a drink or eaten dry as confectionery, it is a delicious article, and is highly recommended by tourists.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

J. W. BISHOP, of New York, is at the Pacific.

C. F. LANG, of New York, is at the Sherman.

C. P. WADHAMS, of Cleveland, is at the Pacific.

EDWARD HARRIS, of Ottawa, Canada, is at the Palmer.

W. SHANLEY, of Montreal, Canada, is at the Sherman.

R. G. CLARKSON, U. S. A., Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

HARRY CRISP, of "The World" combination, is at the Tremont.

MR. AND MRS. A. G. PALMER, of Cincinnati, are at the Tremont.

JOSEPH D. REDDINGS and wife, of San Francisco, are at the Pacific.

E. S. WITHERELL and E. P. Tiffany, of New York, are at the Tremont.

S. CLEMENT, S. P. Bush, and Ward Clement, of Milwaukee, are at the Pacific.

GEORGE H. STARK and Alexander Gilchrist, of Indianapolis, are at the Tremont.

G. T. WISWELL, C. H. Wilbur, and Robert Lang, of Albuquerque, N. M., are at the Palmer.

THIS morning at 9 o'clock the sale of seats for "The World" will begin at McVicker's. The first representation will be given Thursday.

MR. S. T. JENKINS, Western Commissioner for the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., returned from the West yesterday. He is assisted here by Mr. S. Burtis, at 15 to 21 North Clinton street.

THE Rev. J. G. Morrill, of the Congregational Church, Davenport, Ia., is a guest of his brother-in-law, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, 2621 Lake avenue, and will preach next Sunday at the Presbyterian Church, Jefferson Park.

P. E. COULEHLER, England; Max Bounsan and Hans Boller, Berlin, Prussia; Lerge Schetcherines, Russia; Frank W. Jackes, New South Wales; J. K. Theobald, of Montevideo; and J. C. Aloes, Lima, South America, are at the Palmer.

AN abandoned female infant about a week old was found at about 11 o'clock last night on the steps of the house No. 676 West Monroe street. The West Lake street police patrol wagon took the little waif to the Foundlings' Home.

"CELIA," a white woman, who, so far as is known, had no other name, died suddenly at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 394 South Clark street from hemorrhage of the lungs. She had no regular place of residence, no friends, and no money. Her body was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner will officiate.

L. HOPE, living at No. 92 Brown street, was accidentally shot in the right leg below the knee yesterday morning by an unknown man, who was attempting to kill a supposedly-rabid dog which was in the alley at the rear of Mr. Hope's restaurant. Dr. Bills was unable to extract the ball, which lodged between the bones, but says that the wound is not dangerous.

MR. THOMAS, the keeper of a saloon at No. 613 Carroll avenue, reported at the West Lake Street Station yesterday that his wife, while walking on Paulina street, had dropped her pocketbook containing about $65; that a man named Hanley had picked it up and refused to return it, telling Mrs. Thomas that another man had the purse. Officers Ringrose and Dillon are looking for Hanley.

MRS. T. W. EATON, of No. 1465 Fulton street, while out driving with her two children at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was thrown out by the buggy capsizing as it was being turned around in front of the above number. Mrs. Eaton had an arm broken, the horse ran away and was slightly injured, and the buggy was broken into splinters. The children escaped unhurt.

JOHN CALLAHAN, a switchman employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in the yard at the corner of Seymour and Hubbard streets, was run down yesterday afternoon by Engine No. 356, and had his left ankle horribly mangled and his thigh broken. He was taken to his home, No. 50 Maplewood avenue, by his comrades, and there attended by Dr. Taggart, who says that amputation will be necessary. Callahan is 27 years old, and has a wife and two small children.

THE Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, which has been without a regular pastor since Prof. Patton was called to Princeton Seminary, has issued a call to the Rev. John Hamphill, of the Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, and it is expected that the reverend gentleman will accept the offer of $4,000 salary, although he is now receiving $5,000. Mr. Hamphill came from near Derry, Ireland, and settled in San Francisco eleven years ago. He is 36 years of age, and a very successful and spirited worker.

PETER FULTON will probably never again "go near the monkey's cage" when visiting a zoological garden or a circus. He tried yesterday afternoon to smooth down the bristling hairs upon the neck of one of the Lincoln Park prairie wolves, and Lupus refused to be comforted before he had made a lunch upon one of Fulton's fingers and a mouthful of blood. The injured man is a horseshoer, has lately worked for Mr. Rawlins, on Webster avenue, near Larrabee street, and has a wife and four children living at the corner of Wrightwood avenue and Orchard street.

EDWARD HOYERMANN, a 6-year old boy living with his parents at No. 636 West Erie street, was kicked in the head about 6:30 o'clock by a horse which ran loose in a vacant lot at the corner of Erie and Robey streets. The lad was in company with other boys and all of them were bothering the animal when the accident occurred. His right eye was dislodged from its socket and he had three cuts respectively on the eyebrow, the nose, and the cheek. He was attended by Dr. Buchan, who says that the boy's life is in danger, though he cannot tell whether or not the skull is fractured.

A CARRIAGE-TEAM belonging to Miller's livery, No. 641 West Madison street, ran away at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The vehicle to which the horses were attached collided with a fire-plug at the corner of Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, and was considerably damaged thereby. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Stein and child and Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch and child, fortunately escaped without injury, but the driver, who was thrown out by the shock, was run over by the hind wheels and considerably hurt. The team was stopped by Mr. Haas, of No. 1315 Indiana avenue.

YESTERDAY afternoon a few Marshals of Catholic societies in the city assembled in answer to a call in Father Mathew's Temperance Hall on West Harrison street, for the purpose of deciding upon a line of march and making other necessary arrangements for the procession that will turn out Oct. 2, on the occasion of the dedication of St. John's Catholic Church, corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets. Owing to the smallness of the attendance nothing was done to advance the object of the meeting further than an adjournment until the second Sunday in August, when it is expected that all societies will be represented.

THE regular semi-monthly meeting of the Spread the Light Land League Club of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at No. 7 South Clark street. A committee of fifteen was appointed to act in the matter of diffusing the ideas of the *Irish World* in Ireland, England, and Scotland. Mr. Ferguson, a New York lawyer, expressed some moderate sentiments on the land question. His ideas were warmly opposed by Messrs. M. Conway, J. K. Morgan, Thomas Ryan, G. M. Sloan, and Fritz Kramer. Mr. Morgan explained that the Spread the Light Club's position is that use and occupancy should be the only title to land.

OFFICER JOHN P. NYE was thrown from a buggy at the corner of Chicago avenue and Wells street at about 6 o'clock last night by a runaway caused by a collision with a heavy wagon. He struck upon his head on the pavement and sustained a dangerous cut over the right eye, and a much more dangerous injury in the form of a fracture of the skull. He was taken to his home at No. 420 Sedgwick street, where he was attended by Dr. Schreiner, who says that the result of the injuries is uncertain, and the chances decidedly against recovery. His son, who was in the buggy with him at the time of the upsetting, escaped unhurt.

AT the sound of the gong in the West Lake street police patrol barn at 4:30 yesterday afternoon the horses, which were standing hitched to the wagon, started off before the men were ready and without the driver, and ran away. In front of No. 616 West Lake street they collided with a tree, and the consequence was that both horses were slightly injured and the wagon badly damaged. The West Madison street sub-patrol answered the call, which was from the corner of Lake street and Hoyne avenue, but found it was false. The West Lake street people should learn to suppress these accidents, together with all other matter, the publication of which is detrimental to the Department. Other patrol wagons can run away and smash a half-dozen other vehicles into splinters, and nothing be heard of it at headquarters until the owners of aforesaid broken vehicles make claims for damages several days later.

AN accident which calls for some investigation and the wholesome application of the law on the subject of protection from accidents happened at about 9 o'clock Saturday night at No. 387 South Halsted street, where a new building is in process of erection. The structure is one possessing a basement the floor of which is about eight feet below the level of the sidewalk. Despite the unfinished condition of the building the contractors do not seem to have taken any precautions to prevent passers-by from falling into the basement. Mrs. Mary Wells walked by there at the time aforesaid, and there being no light to guide her nor guard to protect her she fell into the basement, and striking upon her shoulder sustained injuries which, to say the least, are exceedingly painful. She was unable to walk to her home at the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets, and was therefore carried in the police patrol wagon. The building in question is owned by a non-resident, for whom W. D. Kerfoot is acting as agent.

STATE STREET.

BETWEEN POLK AND TWENTY-SECOND IT IS ABSOLUTELY USELESS.

The present utterly demoralized condition of State street—reference is had to the street itself and not to the character of its habitués—has led to the calling of an indignation meeting, which will be held to-night at the Palmer House. The indignation, it is supposed, will be expressed by citizens who represent that portion of State street lying between Polk and Twenty-second, for it is that portion of the thoroughfare which is so hopelessly torn up and obstructed as to almost defy traffic of any kind, to say nothing of the difficulty of foot travel even. It is all due in part to the fact that the cable road is being laid, and in part to the improvements being made by the city. The people in front of whose doors all this work is going on appreciate the fact that any material improvement in a city must necessarily be preceded by some annoyance and inconvenience, but what they are indignant about in the present case is the frightful delay marking the work. A TRIBUNE reporter took a stroll along the obstructed thoroughfare yesterday, and may be able to enlighten others who have not seen it as to the appearance of the street. To draw it mildly, State, from Polk to Twenty-second, looks as though it had been devastated by a cyclone of unusual strength and vindictiveness; and it looks as though the cyclone had demolished iron-foundries, sewer-pipe factories, and lumber-yards, and scattered the débris all along the street. From Polk street to Twelfth vehicle

TRAFFIC IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

Here the railroad company has already put down the iron frame-work for its cable, and on either side of the ditches on which this iron rests are piled the old car rails, dirt, and lumber. Beyond Twelfth the ditches for the cable have been dug and the tracks torn up, but the old rails, iron-work, and other cable appurtenances, together with the dirt, are piled up about the pavements the same as on this side of Twelfth street. This state of affairs continues for two or three blocks. Besides all that, the city authorities have been throwing up earth and rooting around generally, making sewer, gas, and water connections; and still further south—as far as Twenty-second street—are elevating the grade of the street. Dirt has been dumped on either side of the car-tracks, and not leveled, but left to stand in hummocks just as it was dumped. Some of these piles have been resting so long that grass has already sprouted on them. Inasmuch as there has been no dirt piled in the middle of the road where the car-tracks run, a regular ditch has been formed in the middle of the street, in which a great deal of water is still standing, fairly drowning out the car tracks. To make matters worse, a number of new buildings are being erected along the street, which, of course, adds greatly to the general array of obstructions. This is the condition that the street has been in for weeks, and the condition it will be in for months if work does not progress as fast as it properly should. And no wonder the people are indignant. Travel has been driven from the street to such an extent that there is comparatively no business being transacted there.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

Chicago is not alone in her cry for more water. The same trouble of inadequate supply, only probably in a more distressing form, reaches to the Town of Lake and the village of Hyde Park. Hyde Park, being nearest to the pumping works and the first supplied, does not suffer to the extent that the Town of Lake does. A number of citizens who reside west of the Stock-Yards complained to the Board of Trustees at their last meeting of their inability to draw any water at their residences, except after midnight and before 5 o'clock in the morning. This, they thought, was an injustice to them, as they had to pay their water-tax in advance. One of the members of the Board explained to them that the pumps were worked to their utmost capacity, and a fire pressure was maintained all the time, and that as soon as the new pumps arrived they would be put in place as soon as possible; also that a new inlet-pipe of larger dimensions was being laid in the lake. When these improvements were made, and Hyde Park had works of her own, which would be in the course of a year, Lake would have an unlimited supply of water for some time to come.

This explanation did not satisfy some of those who complained, and they talked and acted for a while very much as if they would like to clean out the whole Board, who then told them if they were not satisfied they could have the water turned off and have their tax rebated. The seeming indifference of the members of the Board of Trustees to the necessity of furnishing a supply of water for household purposes has been noticed for some time, and a number of remedies have been suggested which either do not meet the approval of the Board, or they have not considered the matter of enough importance to require any action on their part. The Town Attorney was asked if it would not be feasible to furnish the packing-houses and manufacturers with water from the artesian wells which supply the Stock-Yards. He said he did not know, but it would cut off the revenue—there is nothing made from supplying water for domestic purposes.

"Well, then, must the domestic consumer suffer?"

"I don't see any other remedy at present."

One of the plans suggested is to cut off the Lake Shore and Rock Island car-shops when a great deal of water is consumed. They at one time pumped their own water through a main laid to the lake. If this is still in existence it could be used to relieve the demands on the town works.

It is claimed that the temporary pumps should be erected at once to guard against an accident, which is liable to occur to the present pumps at any moment.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club hold their regular meeting this evening at their rooms in Beck's Block.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Society Meetings Yesterday.

The Chicago Labor Union held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 117 Cornell street. The object of the meeting was to try to gather in laborers who are not members of the Union, and to inspire greater unity of action among those who are members. There was a large attendance of Germans, and the transactions were carried on in their native tongue. Mr. Grottkau, of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, addressed the assembly at some length, and he was followed by a number of other speakers. The Union proposes to get a stronger membership and raise the price of labor at their next business meeting. Their rates are now from $1.75 to $2. Another mass-meeting will be held next Sunday at No. 58 Clybourn avenue.

Four new Unions were admitted into the Trades Assembly at their meeting yesterday afternoon—namely: the Carpenters' and Joiners', the Cigarmakers', and Amalgamated Unions Nos. 8 and 17. Further arrangements were made for the Assembly picnic Aug. 21. A committee was appointed to invite all labor organizations to join, and a committee to invite James Kay Applebee and Mayor Harrison to deliver addresses at the picnic. The proposed mass-meeting for next Sunday in the interests of the Trades Assembly Homestead Association was also talked up, and speakers appointed. John E. Coughlin was appointed delegate to the National Trade and Labor Assembly at Terre Haute, Ind., next month.

The new Union of the stationary engineers held their third meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 192 Washington street, and initiated eighteen members. The Sunday before they took in nearly fifty, and they feel quite encouraged with their growth. A list of officers was put in nomination, and the election will take place next Thursday evening.

The Woodworking Machine Hands' Benevolent and Protective Union met yesterday afternoon in Seck's Hall, No. 225 West Twentieth street, and, after disposing of routine matters, formed from the main body a new branch composed entirely of Bohemians. The new organization will be known as Branch No. 6, and numbers about 300 members. It is the intention of the Union, which is now 2,000 strong, to classify the members in three sections,—the English-speaking, Germans, and Bohemians. The German section will be formed in the course of a few weeks.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Thomas Clark, the undutiful son of a widowed mother, is a prisoner at the Chicago Avenue Station upon a charge of attempted robbery. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning two officers saw Clark bending over the prostrate form of Patrick Walsh, who lay in a drunken stupor on the sidewalk on Market street, between Illinois and Indiana. They watched him search Walsh's pockets, and then arrested him. Nothing was found in his possession, but Walsh's watch was found to have been moved from his fob-pocket to the outside pocket of his coat. The supposition is that, when Clark saw that escape was impossible, he slipped the watch back into the pocket where it was found.

WANTON SHOOTING.

An Italian fruit-peddler named Louis Resasco, living at No. 68 Indiana street, entered complaint at the Chicago Avenue Station early yesterday morning of having been shot in the fleshy part of the right thigh while he was crossing Indiana street bridge at about 12:30 in the morning. His assailants were three men, who stood on the south side of the bridge. He passed on the north walk, and they, without any provocation, fired three shots at him, only one of which took effect. They made no attempt to follow him up or to rob him, and he has no idea why they assaulted him unless it was through drunken deviltry. Resasco was attended by Dr. Leonard, who extracted a 22-calibre bullet from the wound, which is not at all serious.

MONUMENTAL.

John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granite and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

The Sovereign is the latest improved Mackinnon pen. It can be closed into a small compass for the pocket, and lengthened for use. The most popular pen made. Mackinnon Pen Co., 93 Madison street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARINE NEWS.

Several Sail-Boats Capsized in the Lake by a Fierce Squall.

The Captain of the Steam-Yacht Pet Rescues a Dozen Persons from Watery Graves.

Heroic Deeds of Bravery by Capt. St. Peter and the Life-Saving-Crew.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Miscellaneous—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

DESERVES A GOLD MEDAL.

Capt. Buscey, of the little steam-yacht Pet, that plys on the Lake Front, deserves a gold medal from the Government for saving the lives of a score of people yesterday. A sail-boat containing J. Crozier, George Cook, and C. White was capsized when out about four or five miles by the fierce squall that suddenly sprang up at 5:30 p. m. yesterday. Capt. Buscey landed his passengers on the Government Pier and immediately steamed to the rescue of the imperiled trio of amateur sailors. He succeeded in rescuing them after they had been in the water, clinging to their capsized boat, one hour and fifty-five minutes. Capt. Buscey also rescued the occupants of three other sail-boats that were capsized beyond the Government Pier, making a round dozen that would in all probability have found watery graves but for the Captain's courage in braving the heavy sea caused by the squall. Those of our citizens who patronize the little steam pleasure boats on the Lake-Front should remember the gallant Captain in the future, and by their patronage endeavor to repay him for the brave deeds of yesterday, for which he refused to take one penny in the shape of pecuniary compensation, being content with the thanks of those whose lives he saved. Henry Bonn and Duncan McMillan, of the Life-Saving Station, were out with a party of ten on a pleasure trip. When off Sixteenth street they noticed the capsizing of a sail-boat with two occupants. Being too heavily loaded to render immediate assistance, the boat was headed for shore, where its living freight was disembarked, and the crew started with the boat for the scene of the catastrophe. Before reaching the capsized boat they ran across a wrecked skiff and succeeded in rescuing its only occupant when he was on the point of sinking. The steamer Pet, in the meantime, had put out to the rescue of the imperiled men, and reached them in advance of the life-saving men on account of the delay occasioned by their stoppage to save the drowning man from the skiff. One only of the men in the sailboat was saved, the other, it is supposed, losing his life. In the meantime the crew at the station observed a rowboat with one occupant in peril, and Capt. St. Peter and a crew at once put off to the rescue. Another boat, with three occupants, not far distant, proceeded to take the man in their boat; but the load proved too much for the frail craft, and, had it not been for the timely arrival of Capt. St. Peter and his crew, all would have been lost. As it was they were safely carried to shore. The failure of the watch at the station to observe the capsizing of the sailboat was on account of the clouds of dust which obscured the vision, which prevented a sight even of the Goverment Pier. We have heretofore spoken of the quickness with which Capt. St. Peter and his gallant crew get to work when their services are needed, but the work they rendered yesterday proves that every man of them is a hero, and, like Capt. Buscey, deserve medals, and in addition an increase in pay, for an abler or more willing crew is not stationed at any other Life-Saving Station on the lakes. The storm did no damage to vessels north of the Crib, its fury being spent on the upper end of the lake.

A NEW CANADIAN LINE.

The transportation company known as the Northwestern Express Company have decided to form a regular line from Montreal to Duluth. Three boats—the Acadia, Shickluna, and Niagara—will form the line for the season, and will run direct from Montreal to that port without change. There will thus be one transhipment from Europe to Duluth, and the saving on freight is estimated at $11 per ton. Next year additional boats will be put on. Owing to the enlargement of the Welland Canal, forty feet can be added to the length of the present boats, which will be done next winter.

DOCK NOTES.

The tug J. H. Martin goes into dry-dock to-day for repairs to her rudder.

The V. O. T. tug Protection yesterday towed into port two schooners at one tow.

The tugs made long trips down the lake yesterday, beyond Waukegan, for tows.

The regular weekly meeting of the Sailors' Union will be held to-morrow evening.

The usual Sabbath services for the benefit of sailors were held at the lumber market yesterday afternoon.

The lumber market yesterday morning presented the appearance of a week day, several cargoes being transferred to canalboats.

The schooner Ethan Allen goes into Miller Brothers' dry-docks to-day for repairs.

The New Era brought into port yesterday five barges loaded with over a million feet of lumber.

Very few vessels arrived in port yesterday, and it was a day of rest really for the bridge-tenders.

The boiler and some of the machinery for one of the Goodrich propellers, building at Wyandotte, were taken down on a lighter from Detroit Wednesday.

The pigmy tug Florence had four good tows Saturday, and the "Governor" was feeling happy yesterday in consequence. He says there is no boat that comes into this port but what he can't tackle and pull right along.

It is said that the Captain of a certain big steam-barge that plies between this port and the lower lakes had his war-paint on Saturday and was out hunting the marine reporters because they had advised him to take a tug when in the river in order to prevent his vessel from doing damage to bridges and other craft. The advice was good, and he will save money before the season is over by taking it. The Captain is said to be quite a gentleman when not excited, and when he gets over his "mad" will see that the advice was for his good, and not in the interest of the bloated capitalists (?) who own and run the river tugs, and who are all buying horses out of their profits that will make Vanderbilt, the owner of Maud S., envious of them.

AROUND THE LAKES.

LOGS IN CLEVELAND HARBOR.

Cleveland *Leader*: "All season tugmen have complained of the logs which float in the river,—not on the surface, but just far enough beneath the water to catch the wheels of steam vessels, and in many instances break them. There is scarcely a tug on the river which has not suffered the loss of at least a part of a bucket, and the Maggie Sanburn has been so unfortunate that she is now waiting to put on her second new wheel for this season. The tug Florence ran against one and knocked so large a hole in her that she had great difficulty in reaching the dry-dock before she sank. Did these logs remain in one place they would not be so dangerous, for tug Captains could pilot themselves clear of them; but such is not the case, as they are sometimes further up and at others further down the river, according as the current is either in or out. The matter should be traced to its proper source and remedied, for money is lost every day by the carelessness of somebody. Tugmen think the logs come from the basket-factory."

NOTICE TO VESSEL CAPTAINS.

Captains of vessels arriving from the Clay Banks report that the topmasts of some sunken vessel, supposed to be the America, which was sunk by collision last year, are projecting out of the water about three miles due southeast of Clay Banks piers. One of the spars projects above the surface about ten feet and the other not more than one foot. The wreck is a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and cannot be seen during stormy weather. There is no doubt but it is the wreck of the schooner America, as her spars were visible at that point last season. An effort to have the dangerous obstruction removed will probably be made at once, and it was understood that a petition for that purpose will be circulated at once.

SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

The new steam-barge of John Kelderhouse, of Buffalo, built at Bay City since March, was successfully launched at that place on Wednesday. She is a mate to the Queen of the West, having been built from the same plans. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 230 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; average depth of hold, 17½ feet; estimated carrying capacity, 50,000 of wheat. She will be towed to Buffalo to receive her machinery, after which she will ply between Buffalo and Chicago. Her cost will reach $80,000.

PETITIONING FOR A NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

Toronto *Globe*: "A petition is being numerously signed by Captains and vessel-owners praying the Dominion Government to erect a new lighthouse at the mouth of the Spanish River. The increase of traffic at that point, which will be caused by the building of the Pacific Railway, makes this request so reasonable that the Government will doubtless be induced to grant it."

ANOTHER NEW SCHOONER.

Buffalo *Courier*: "The new schooner for which the keel has just been laid at the shipyard of R. Mills & Co. is being built for Ham Mills, Mose Mills, John Humble, and Thomas Walsh. She will be a first-class vessel in every respect, and will carry about 35,000 bushels of grain."

A LIGHT AT THE STURGEON BAY CANAL.

A bright light has been placed on the outer end of the north pier at the lake end of Sturgeon Bay Canal, at a distance of fifteen feet from the surface of the water. This light will be kept burning until the new lighthouse at that point is completed.

THE FOG-BELL AT MANITOWOC.

The fog-bell recently placed at the entrance of Manitowoc harbor is of but little service to vessel-masters. It can be heard only a short distance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HEROIC TUG CAPTAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—A fierce squall from the northwest, accompanied by heavy rain, swept suddenly over the city and lake this afternoon. The bay was at the time covered with small boats loaded with boys in search of pleasure. The frail craft became unmanageable because of the heavy sea, and were drifting lakeward, when Capt. Charles Moody, of the tug Welcome, discovered their danger and put out to their assistance. He succeeded in rescuing half-dozen sail-boats, and towed them ashore. When the Welcome came upon one small hunting skiff containing three small boys the little craft capsized, spilling its occupants into the water. They would certainly have drowned had not Capt. Moody and the lineman, Fred Huerth, jumped into the water at the immediate risk of their own lives, and gallantly rescued them from a watery grave.

ASHORE AT PLUM ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., July 24.—During a thick fog on Friday night the schooner Watertown, with 600 tons of iron-ore, ran aground on Plum Island. The Captain arrived here last night to engage a tug to release her. The tug Kitty Smoke went to her assistance to-day. The vessel is on the rocks, but was not leaking when the Captain left her. It is thought that she can be pulled off without much trouble.

THE WRECKING TUG LEVIATHAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—Advices from the wrecking tug Leviathan state that she has released the schooner Orkney Lass in good shape from Chambers Island, where she was beached last fall, and had also found and pulled the steam-barge Burnham off Horseshoe Reef. The tug has abandoned the schooner E. C. L., ashore on Sister Bay, as it was found impossible to free her of water.

THE TUG BOSCOBEL RUNS ONTO ROCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., July 24.—Early this morning the tug Boscobel, passing down this bay with her barges in tow, ran on the rocks in front of the Washington Ice Company's houses, and it took the united efforts of five tugs four hours to pull her off. The barges escaped the shoal.

TO HAVE A NEW FOREFOOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—The scow Dunham is in dry-dock for a new forefoot, and is also being given some standing keel forward in the hopes of preventing the craft from carrying a lee helm.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Republic, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Granite State, Cross City, tanbark.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Whitehall, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop H. A. Morrison, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. T. Burroughs, Muskegon, sundries
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Schr Grace Holland, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Ironton, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Hercules, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr Sam Cook, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Iron State, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr J. H. Owens, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Ann Maria, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Racine, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Leadville, Oswego, coal.
Schr Ketchum, Montague, ties.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evening Star, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lena Johnson, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Swallow, Buffalo, marble.
Schr Oconto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Suamico, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, towing.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr George Steel, Garden Bay, ties.
Schr Ruby, Pine Lake, wood.
Schr Wanetee, St. Joseph, wood.
Schr Scud, Holland, wood.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Alpena, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba, light.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 29,000 bu corn, 15,000 bu flax-seed, and sundries.
Schr Moses Gage, Red River, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Selt, White Lake, sundries.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 24—9:30 p. m.—Down—Propellers Nyack, Portage and Lehigh; steamer Pearl; steam-barges Iron Age and consort, Sparta and consort, William Young, D. W. Powers and schooner Tim Baker, Canton, Andrew J. Smith and barges, Yosemite and barges, W. B. Castle and barges; tugs Vulcan and raft, Mocking Bird and raft; schooner St. Lawrence.

Up—Propellers Dean Richmond, Arizona, Nahant, Winslow, Ketchum, Arabia, Queen of the West, R. J. Hackett and consort, Raleigh and consort, H. D. Coffinberry and consorts, Chamberlain and consort, Alcola and consort, Bob Anderson and barges, Mayflower and barges, Germania and barges, Westford and barges, M. Gowie and barges, Bell Jenness and barges; schooners John B. Merrill, King Sisters, E. Jones, J. G. Martin, Donaldson, Constitution, G. C. Finney, and Floretta.

Wind northwest, light. Weather cloudy.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 24.—Passed up Saturday—Propellers Peerless and Arctic.

Passed down Saturday—Steamer City of Cleveland and Propeller St. Paul.

Arrived Saturday—Propellers Vienna, S. E. Sheldon, and J. N. Glidden; schooners Varona, S. P. Ely, Sophia Minch, C. P. Minch, B. J. Webb, Carlinford, Orvil, and Owasko.

Cleared Saturday—Propellers Vienna, V. Swain, and Superior; schooners Varona, Wabash, A. C. Maxwell, George Sherman, Sandusky, and Exile.

Passed down Sunday—Propeller City of Fremont.

Passed up Sunday—Propeller China.

Arrived Sunday—Tug Kate Moffatt and schooners Ishpening, H. Bissell, James Platt, Annie Coyne, and J. S. Richards.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Arrived—Propellers Conestoga, John B. Lyon, Gordon Campbell, and schooners John M. Hutchinson, H. C. Richards, Nellie Reddington, William H. Rounds, Maria Martin, E. Fitzgerald, Penokee, J. R. Noyes, and West Side, grain, Chicago; propellers B. W. Blanchard and D. Ballentine and schooners A. B. Moore and Moonlight, grain, Milwaukee; propeller Empire State, grain, Duluth.

Cleared—Propeller Arabia, for Chicago; propeller Samuel F. Hodge, for Duluth.

Charters—Schooner A. B. Moore, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, $1.

Canal freights 4⅝c on wheat and 4⅛c on corn, with very little doing.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 24.—Arrived—Steamers City of New York, S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, and Middlesex; schooners Stampede, City of Green Bay, G. C. Trumpff, Scotia, Wilson, Higgie & Jones, Typo, and Mary Bowmer.

Departed—Steamers City of New York and S. C. Baldwin; schooners Canton, Melvina, Stampede, G. C. Trumpff, City of Green Bay, and C. Wilson.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—Coal charters—Schooners American, Oswego to Evanston, $1.95 net; John Magee, Oswego to Chicago, $1.70 net. To Marquette $1.50 net is paid.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—The arrivals from below to-day were the schooner H. M. Scove and the steam-barges Minneapolis and Barnum.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 24.—Entered—Propeller Conemaugh, merchandise, Chicago.

THE ATLANTA WORLD'S FAIR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The press generally, and you particularly, having been so kind in reporting everything concerning the proposed Cotton Exposition, to be held three months in Atlanta, Ga., this fall, I presume a few facts pertaining to it may be acceptable to your readers, and, upon your invitation, I venture to give them. It was originally intended to embrace only all that pertains to the leading Southern product—cotton. But corporations and capitalists North and South, East and West, were so immediately interested in the proposition that they took all the stock offered them at once, and the enterprise grew into what may be termed a World's Fair in a few days.

There is but one real difficulty in the enormous project, and that is, taking care of the people. Atlanta has only 40,000 population, but her citizens are wide awake, the Executive Committee have their entire confidence, and provision will be made. Hundreds of rooms are being added to existing hotels, a new one with 400 rooms is being built, and every citizen will open his house. The railroads have agreed to transport visitors forty miles in and out of the city at a nominal price, and, with other precautions, we can say the vast crowd will be properly entertained.

Now, as to what is to be seen. In addition to machinery, manufactures, products, and novelties from every portion of the world, there will be grown upon the grounds all varieties of cotton and other Southern productions in all their different stages in the natural soil, and with applications of different fertilizers, a record of same, etc. There will also be an immense hall, in which will be discussed daily all the practical topics of the times. There will be a representative gathering of our entire population, and such a consolidated exhibit of the boundless resources of the South as was never before seen. Amity of feeling will be encouraged. The sections will learn to know each other, and commercial relations will be extended. The Exposition will be held from Oct. 5 to Dec. 31,—during the most favorable season for visiting the South,—and the fare will probably be one cent per mile.

Believing it will be referred to with pride by future ages as the Exposition of modern times, and the beginning of "the era of good feeling" so long hoped for, and trusting that all Western manufacturers will appreciate their opportunity, I am yours, etc., S. T. JENKINS.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

The races at the Driving Park Saturday were witnessed by a crowd of at least 20,000 people, who appeared to enjoy the sport hugely. Seventeen heats were trotted, which demonstrated that the judges did all in their power to rush things through and catch up. There will be races to-day and to-morrow at the Park, and as many days thereafter as it will require to finish the program laid out for the meeting. To-day Mr. Bemis' pacer, "Little Brown Jug," will be sent to beat the fastest trotting or pacing time on record.

The event of Saturday's races was the effort of the great mare Maud S. to beat her best time, 2:10¼. She was given three trials, trotting in 2:21½, 2:11¾, 2:11. The free-for-all pacing race was won by Lucy, who took the fourth, fifth, and sixth heats in 2:18¾, 2:18, 2:20¼. Mattie Hunter won the first and second heats in 2:16¾, 2:16¼, and Bay Billy the third in 2:18¾. In the 2:27 class Dan Donaldson was the winner, he taking the fourth, fifth, and seventh heats in 2:25, 2:24¾, 2:31½. Lady Thorne won the first heat in 2:25, Argonaut the second in 2:24¼, while the third was a dead between Argonaut and Unalala in 2:23¼.

The following brief history of Maud S., styled "The Queen of the Turf," may be of interest at this time: Maud S. was foaled in 1874, and was got by Harold, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr. She is a golden chestnut, standing fifteen and a half hands, a handsome, clean head, fine neck, long in the barrel, coupled well back, strong loin, fine and strong-boned legs, with good feet. In action she is perfection, the gait being easy and smooth, with the least possible amount of friction. She wears a fourteen-ounce shoe forward, with four-ounce toe-weights, and light shoes behind. She was bred by A. J. Alexander, of Woodford County, Kentucky, who owned her sire and dam, and was sold as a 2-year-old to Mr. Bugher, of Cincinnati. After his death Capt. Stone, her present manager, bought her for $500, and subsequently sold her to Mr. Vanderbilt for $21,000. She did not do anything noteworthy until last year, when she made the following performances:

At Cincinnati, July 6, beating Josephus, Lizzie Second, and Outlaw. Time, 2:25, 2:30, 2:28.

At Chicago, July 24, beating Trinket in 2:19, 2:21¼, 2:13¾.

At Cleveland, July 28, beating Driver, Charley Ford, and Hannis in 2:24, 2:18, 2:31.

At Buffalo, Aug. 4, beating Charley Ford, Hannis, and Driver in 2:17, 2:15¼, 2:16¾, 2:16¼.

At Rochester, Aug. 12, against time, to beat 2:12¾, winning in 2:11¾, 2:20¾.

At Springfield, Mass., to beat 2:11¾, but failing, only making 2:20¼, 2:19.

At Chicago, Sept. 16, to beat 2:11¼, but failing, in 2:26¼, 2:11½.

At Chicago, Sept. 18, to beat 2:11¼, and winning in 2:10¾.

This season she has appeared at Columbus, O., and Pittsburg. At Columbus, June 30, she trotted to beat 2:17¼, the best time ever made on that track, making it at the first attempt in 2:13¾. At Pittsburg last week, at the opening of the new mile track, she trotted against her record of 2:10¾, beating it by one-quarter of a second, dropping her record to 2:10½.

WRESTLING.

In about three weeks' time, in this city admirers of pure athletic sport of a refined order are promised a rare treat. Messrs. William Muldoon and Clarence Whistler, the former "the pet of the New York police force," and the champion of the world at Græco-Roman wrestling, and the latter the undisputed premier at catch-as-catch-can, and a Kansas City boy, have been in the city a few days, guests of their old friend Manager Engelhardt (latterly well known as the guide of the Pioneer Whaling Association), and have received and accepted a handsome proposition to give an exhibition of their skill, and a public lesson illustrating the science of their wonderful accomplishment. Prof. Duplessis of the Athenæum Gymnasium is the manager of the affair, the fairness and success of which is thus assured. There is no bogus prize offered, nor is this a match. The entertainment will be diversified by other indoor polite athletics, arranged with due consideration for the pleasure and presence of ladies.

BASE-BALL.

The following table shows the positions occupied by the different clubs in the race for the League championship:

CLUBS.	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Providence	Troy	Worcester	Games won	Postponed
Boston	—	2	2	6	3	3	1	2	19	1
Buffalo	7	—	3	0	5	5	2	5	27	1
Chicago	7	0	—	3	0	8	6	7	31	..
Cleveland	3	2	3	—	1	3	5	5	22	..
Detroit	6	1	2	2	—	4	5	5	25	1
Providence	2	4	1	6	5	—	0	0	18	1
Troy	2	7	3	4	4	1	—	0	21	1
Worcester	[illegible]	3	2	4	4	3	5	—	21	2
Games lost	27	19	16	25	22	27	24	24	184	7

Saturday's games resulted as follows: Detroit 3, Chicago 2; Boston 1, Worcester 0; Cleveland 7, Buffalo 3,—Providence and Troy not playing League games.

THE TRIGGER.

The Chicago Sharpshooters' Association held a shoot at their park yesterday. H. Thorwart won the first prize on the clear centre-shot target; second, J. B. Heffner; third, M. Grau; fourth, F. Toggerburg; fifth, G. Kersten; sixth, C. Schotte; seventh, W. Werner; eighth, N. M. Plotke. On the union target the following was the score, out of a possible 75: H. Toggenburg, 68; C. Schotte, 64; M. Grau, 61; W. Werner, 59; E. Werner, 54; C. Mitrucker, 49; H. Thorwart, 44; J. B. Hefner, 44; N. M. Plotke, 41; M. Grimm, 38; George Kersten, 37. In the team shoot the following was the score, out of a possible 250: C. Schotte, 198; W. Werner, 187; M. Grau, 188; R. Grimm, 174; George Kersten, 174; J. B. Hefner, 170; N. M. Plotke, 160; H. Thorwart, 151; C. Mitrucker, 150; W. Hamel, 138; E. Werner, 126.

LA CROSSE.

The Chicago La Crosse Club played a practice game yesterday afternoon at the corner of Hoyne and Chicago avenues. It was a very fine exhibition of skill, and demonstrated the strength of the Chicago Club. The Minneapolis La Crosse Club have been challenged to a match game, which will probably be played here in a few weeks.

ASSAULTED A CAR-CONDUCTOR.

John Harris, alias Hickey, alias Ryan, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily injury to John Printer, a conductor on the North Chicago Street-Railroad Line. About 9:30 o'clock Saturday night Harris with three other young thugs boarded a Clybourn avenue car going south and exhibited their drunkenness by singing songs filled with vulgarisms and indecency. The conductor tried to quiet them, but they would not desist, nor would they leave the car. Printer tried to put them off. They resisted, and when they had been bounced threw bricks at the conductor and driver. Harris, the leader of the party, also dealt Printer a hard blow on the head with a heavy cane, and cut his scalp. Passengers then interfered, and arrested the young man, while his companions escaped. He is a tough citizen. Three weeks ago he was arrested for pocket-picking, and was fined $100. Mistaken leniency suspended the fine to give the young man a chance to leave town. Now that fine will be held against him, and he will doubtless spend a good long stretch at the Bridewell, where he is no stranger.

TROUBLE IN A STREET-CAR.

Herman Gallandt, a German living at No. 29 Kramer street, while returning home from a picnic at Ogden Grove in a Clybourn avenue street-car at about 9 o'clock last evening was shot and slightly wounded in the calf of the right leg by one of a gang of young ruffians who were raising a disturbance on the car, undoubtedly for the purpose of robbing the crowded passengers. Herman was accompanied at the time by his brother, Franz Gallandt, who keeps a saloon at No. 632 Canal street, and who had been running a beer-stand during the day on the picnic-ground. Both were made a mark for the ridicule of the crowd, and they several times resented the insults put upon them. After turning from Clybourn avenue into Division street, one of the gang fired a revolver twice down into the floor of the car. The car was densely crowded at the time, and the shots created considerable commotion, during which the ruffianly thieves managed to make good their escape.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicine of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

CROPS.

Advance Sheets from the State Report on the Crops of Kansas.

Condition of the Winter Wheat, with Reports from Each County.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—The forthcoming quarterly report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, now in the hands of the State Printer, contains complete reports from all counties in Kansas concerning the yield of wheat, and the general condition of other cereals in Kansas. The statements are made by the regular correspondents of the Board in the counties named and are entirely reliable. The reports made up to July 15 are as follows:

WINTER WHEAT.

County.	Bushels per acre.	County.	Bushels per acre.
Anderson	8	Marshall	10
Atchison	8	McPherson	18
Barbour	14	Miami	5
Barton	15	Montgomery	5
Brown	15	Morris	7
Butler	10	Mitchell	8
Chase	6	Nemaha	12
Chautauqua	15	Neosho	5
Cherokee	9	Ness	18
Clay	10	Norton	12
Cloud	12	Osage	12
Coffey	15	Osborne	15
Cowley	13	Ottawa	12
Crawford	5	Pawnee	15
Davis	10	Phillips	18
Decatur	12	Pottawatomie	18
Doniphan	8	Pratt	12
Elk	12	Rawlins	15
Ellis	12	Reno	10
Ellsworth	15	Republic	8
Ford	15	Rice	15
Graham	10	Riley	12
Greenwood	10	Rooks	12
Harper	15	Rush	18
Hodgeman	12	Saline	10
Jackson	12	Sedgwick	12
Jefferson	10	Shawnee	5
Jewell	14	Stafford	8
Johnson	7	Summer	13
Kingman	10	Trego	20
Labette	10	Wabaunsee	12
Lincoln	20	Washington	12
Linn	6	Wilson	5
Lyon	8	Woodson	10
Marion	10	Wyandotte	5

In most of the counties the crop was injured by Hessian fly and chinch-bugs, or was winter-killed. In only nineteen will the crop be as good as or better than that of last year.

SPRING WHEAT.

This crop, unless in a few of the northern counties, appears to be an unprofitable and unsatisfactory one, the testimony being that it is more generally the prey of chinch bugs than any other. There has been a great decrease in the acreage sown, and even where most grown the common testimony is that "it don't pay." The only counties reporting a good crop are Brown, Mitchell, Morris, Phillips, Pottawatomie, and Washington. Dickinson, Doniphan, Ellsworth, Jewell, Nemaha, Osborne, and Republic are among those having the largest acreage, but report it "only fair," "not promising," and "not encouraging." Barton, Davis, Decatur, Ellsworth, Ford, Gove, Harvey, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Marion, McPherson, Ness, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rawlins, Russell, Saline, and Wabaunsee report but a very limited area sown, and that injured more or less by chinch-bugs, and in a very discouraging condition. The following counties report none, or the little sown as destroyed by chinch-bugs—viz.: Allen, Anderson, Barbour, Bourbon, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Franklin, Graham, Greenwood, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, Wilson, and Woodson.

OTHER CROPS.

Rye—The counties reporting the rye crop in a good or reasonably satisfactory condition, notwithstanding considerable ravages by chinch-bugs in the eastern portion of the State, are: Barton, Brown, Cloud, Clay, Coffey, Davis, Decatur, Dickinson, Douglas, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Graham, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Kingman, Marshall, Mitchell, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Salina, Stafford, Trego, Wabaunsee, Washington, and Wilson. A small acreage is reported sown in each of the following counties, and is in a reasonably good condition—viz.: Atchison, Bourbon, Butler, Doniphan, Ford, Franklin, Greenwood, Lincoln, McPherson, Jewell, Pratt, Rice, and Sumner. None, except possibly a very little for pasture, is grown in Anderson, Chase, Clark, Cowley, Crawford, Grove, Harper, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Meade, Miami, Montgomery, Reno, Shawnee, and Woodson. Very poor or destroyed by chinch-bugs is the reported condition in Allen, Barbour, and Republic.

Barley—Very little sown but in good condition is the substance of the reports from Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Coffey, Ford, Graham, Labette, Lyon, Marshall, Mitchell, Norton, Pawnee, Phillips, and Washington. In reasonably good condition is the report made on the little growing in Doniphan, Osborne, and Stafford. The remaining counties raise so few acres that the condition has not been reported at all.

Oats—Many of the reports on this crop were sent in before much of the wheat was harvested, and the condition was perhaps much better at that time than later, when chinch-bugs from the wheat-fields had in many instances emigrated to the green and succulent oats, which they would be likely to seriously injure. The reports of correspondents speak of prospects for a good crop in Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chautauqua, Chase, Cherokee, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Crawford, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Ellis, Ellsworth, Franklin, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Kingman, Labette, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Osage, Ottawa, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Rooks, Saline, Wabaunsee, Washington, and Wilson. A fair or medium yield is expected in Ford, Gove, Graham, Greenwood, Harper, Leavenworth, Osborne, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Russell, Shawnee, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, and Woodson. Poor and destroyed by chinch-bugs is the report from Barbour, Elk, Hodgeman, Johnson, Meade, and Norton. None raised worth mentioning is the report from Decatur County.

Corn—The prospects for the corn crop appear excellent on the whole, though the chinch-bugs are doing some damage.

CONDITION OF FARM ANIMALS.

Horses—An unusual degree of freedom from diseases among horses prevails throughout the State. Several counties report horses as thin from hard work and some scarcity of grain, but otherwise in the best of condition. The only exception to the general good health are some cases of "mange," or "Texas itch," in Chase, Cheyenne, Labette, Osage, and Rooks Counties, and a few attacks of distemper in Bourbon and Marshall.

Cattle—From each of seventy-nine counties heard from the condition of cattle is given as "good," "excellent," "never better," or "first-rate," and no diseases are mentioned except occasionally a case of black-leg in a calf or yearling, and no remedy is known to be of any avail.

Sheep—The condition of sheep in seventy-seven counties is reported good, with the exception of scab in a few flocks in the Counties of Allen, Barton, Dickinson, Edwards, Gove, Hodgeman, Jackson, Kingman, Labette, Marshall, Sumner, and Wilson. In Kearney, Meade, and Stafford Counties scab prevails to a considerable extent, and many flocks are in a poor and unsatisfactory condition on that account.

Swine—There is entire unanimity in the reports from every part of the State as to the excellent condition of the hog stock and the entire absence of disease of any description. In no instance is mention made of cholera or any similar distempers that so often ravage the swine-herds in other portions of the country. J. L. K.

THE NORTHWEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—The following reports have been received here of the condition of the crops in the spring wheat belt of the Northern Pacific country, as shown by official reports to headquarters of the Company:

Little Falls, Minn.—The weather is remarkably hot and dry for this season of the year and has more the appearance of August than July. Growing crops are not as yet suffering materially, although a much longer continuance of this sort of weather will damage wheat to some extent. Wheat has headed very long and full and promises to be of extra good quality. The yield will be fair, the long and full heads making up in part for the thin stand. Other crops are medium to good.

Verndale, Minn.—Wheat does not look as well as at last report. The excessive warm weather, with no rain, has blighted some fields slightly. Experienced farmers say they don't think the damage will exceed two bushels per acre in the worst blighted fields. Oats, corn, and other crops are looking well. Some pieces of rye have been harvested. No grasshoppers in this section.

Moorhead, Minn.—The crops in every section contiguous to us are in fine condition. Some farmers intend commencing to cut their wheat the latter part of next week. Barley in some places will be cut in a few days. On dry land the average yield will be twenty-five bushels per acre. No grasshoppers here. In connection with this scare the author discounted his expectations.

Fargo, Dak.—On my way to Bismarck I made personal examination of the wheat-fields adjacent to the railroad, and gained the following information: First, the grasshoppers are on their flight, going with the wind northeast, and flying very high, indicating that they will not stop until they have gone beyond the timber or other obstruction that will break the wind: second, that they are full-grown and with few exceptions are too old to eat or do damage to wheat. With the exception of a narrow strip on the south side of the track, on Steele's and Vandusen's farms, I saw no wheat that in any way showed damage: third, the hoppers are scattered in small spots between Spirit Wood and Bismarck. For miles not a hopper will be seen, then a nest of them will be found for a hundred rods in extent, where they will be very thick. But so far as seems possible to learn from farmers, they are doing no damage.

Tower City, Dak.—Crops in this vicinity still continue to look well. A few grasshoppers here, but they are of a restless kind and doing no damage to speak of. Farmers are in good spirits and report wheat at the present outlook good for twenty bushels to the acre, while oats and other small grain are looking equally as well. Haying has commenced and a great many tons are already in stack. The grass is yielding well to the acre. Business is a little quiet now, but all are expecting a big opening as soon as harvest commences.

Valley City, Dak.—Fears were entertained a few days ago that the grasshoppers were going to take the crops, as they, the hoppers, were plentifully sprinkled over this section of the country, but from reliable reports of yesterday and to-day I feel sure that we have nothing to fear from that source. Up to date the estimated damage is only about one or two bushels per acre. The weather is all that could be desired and crops strong and healthy. Barley is being harvested and wheat is beginning to harden.

Sanborn, Dak.—Grasshoppers have damaged grain some in places here. If they do not come in large numbers from this out a fair yield is anticipated. Crops are all looking well otherwise. Harvesting will commence about the first week in August.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 24.—Reports from all stations along the line of the Southern Minnesota railroads in Minnesota and Dakota about the crop outlook are received in this city, and are correct and impartial. It takes in the main line and branches, including the Central Road of Minnesota to Mankata. At every point there is a great improvement over the reports of a week ago, and everywhere a decidedly better feeling prevails. The reports started some time ago about bad crops have been greatly exaggerated. The railroad company are receiving a general report, as taken from every agent along their road. The rains of last week were a great blessing, and did a great deal for wheat. The weather here is cool and very favorable. In some localities wheat will not be as good as reported. As far west as Winnebago City it is very good, and from Wells to Mankato an average crop. West of Winnebago City the yield will be fair, and in Dakota the late spring somewhat reduced the acreage, but wheat is excellent. Corn, as has been reported, is doing as well as could be expected owing to late planting. Your correspondent just returned from a trip over the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and crops are looking well nearly the whole distance through Minnesota, but are somewhat backward in Dakota. The wheat, of which samples have been received, is good. In some places chinch-bugs made their appearance, but the late rains have killed them. The crop in this vicinity will be good in wheat and corn, but rain has hurt barley considerable. Oats are looking well. The barley crop in Minnesota will be good and the yield fair. There is a large increase in acreage.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., July 23.—Farmers are now through harvesting rye, wheat, oats, and hay, and will harvest the flax next week. Wheat will turn about fifteen bushels per acre, with one-third the usual acreage. Oats the usual acreage and good, though injured some by the army-worm. Flax is number one and filling well. The farmers hereabouts are jubilant over the general prospect. Weather clear and cool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 24.—Your correspondent has had occasion, during the past week, to traverse nearly all of the southern part of La Salle and the northern part of Livingston Counties, and finds in most places that about one-half of the corn is in good condition and tasseling out, but the remainder is small and could be well cultivated without breaking it. Rye and wheat are being harvested, and are said to be turning out much better than was expected a month ago. Oats on the prairies are ripening nicely, and the farmers will begin cutting in a few days, but near the timber the farmers and the army-worm are both working a full force of hands, and in many places it is a question who is to have the crop. What little buckwheat and barley that were sown are doing well and will yield a good crop. There is no end to currants, etc., and they are of the finest quality. Many farmers complain of the worms bothering the apples, and many of the fall crop is dropping to the ground, unfit to be used. The crop of harvest-apples is small, but exceeding good. Most varieties of winter apples are doing well and promise now a very fair crop. Grapes and other small fruits are doing well and will no doubt yield a large crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 23.—The recent heavy rains throughout this section have resulted in great damage to the ripening fields of small grain. In the northern part of the county whole fields of wheat and oats are so badly lodged that farmers will be compelled to cut the grain immediately. In some sections the fields were entirely under water yesterday, and where hay had been cut and left it was floating. Corn has also been considerably damaged, excepting in localities where it had attained a good growth. Farmers have been very busy haying for a couple of weeks now, and they will be obliged to commence harvest before fairly getting through in the hay field. Hay that had been taken care of before the rains, is in first-class condition, but the other is very black, and some of it is absolutely worthless.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 23.—The army-worm was discovered for the first time this season in one or two places in this (Scott) county last Thursday. Since that time its appearance has been quite general on this side of the river, and also on the Illinois side. The barley is mostly cut and out of the way, but the worm is playing havoc in the oat fields. Farmers have begun cutting this crop green in several instances to save it.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 24.—Reports from the country say that the uncut grain was badly down by the storms last week. Wheat is particularly damaged in this way. Rye and barley was all cut and escaped the damage. Corn is not far enough advanced in this vicinity to be blown down much, but in the gardens is all leveled.

MISSOURI.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 23.—The prospect for corn in Central Missouri was never better. A good rain within ten days will make a first-class crop.

COTTON.

MACON, Ga., July 23.—The first Georgia cotton of the crop of 1881 was received to-night.

DEATHS.

BURNS—Of consumption, at his late residence, 178 North Desplaines-st., William Burns, aged 48 years.
☞ St. Louis, Rockford, and Toronto papers please copy.

WETMORE—On Sunday morning, July 24, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Wetmore, aged 78 years.
Funeral services will be held at the house, 2535 Indiana-av., at 2 p. m. to-day. The remains will be taken to Vernon, N. Y., for burial.

WACHTER—Andrew, son of Henry and Margaretha Wachter, aged 8 years and 3 months.
Funeral from 2627 Cottage Grove-av. Monday, 2 p. m. sharp.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL MEMBERS OF COMPANY I, Second Infantry, are requested to be present at their armory this evening at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

WE SHALL SELL ANOTHER CHOICE LINE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS

AT AUCTION.

Wednesday, July 27,

And ask the especial attention of all Retailers of Shoes, as we shall close out

200 Cases Seasonable Goods.

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